The Columbian.

VOL. II.....NO. 12. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. v1-n41

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n41

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. v1-n41

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. v1-n41

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. v1-n41

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n41

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n41

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. v1-n41

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. v1-n41

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite American house. v1-n41

A. SOLLIDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. v1-n41

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. v1-n41

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. v1-n41

DR. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n41

J. B. McKELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. v1-n41

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. v1-n41

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. v1-n41

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. v1-n41

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. v1-n41

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. v1-n41

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and West st. v1-n41

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n41

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. v1-n41

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. v1-n41

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. v1-n41

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. v1-n41

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., below Iron. v1-n41

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n41

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. v1-n41

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. v1-n41

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Market st., above court house. v1-n41

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, [illegible] v1-n41

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. v1-n41

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries Main st., above Court House. v1-n41

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street. v1-n41

McKELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n41

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. v1-n41

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n41

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n41

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. v1-n41

H. H. HUNSBERGER, agent, groceries, tobacco, and confectionery, Main st., below American house. v1-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. v1-n41

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., just above court house. v1-n41

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. v1-n41

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Shive's block, Main st., below Iron. v1-n41

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, south east corner Main and Iron Streets. v1-n41

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. v1-n41

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, House keeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc., Main st., opposite court house. v1-n41

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. v1-n41

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n41

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. v1-n41

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-n41

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n41

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n41

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n41

J. R. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. v1-n41

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Morocco Tanner, Scottown. v1-n41

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. v1-n41

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. v1-n41

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. v1-n41

R. H. RINGLER, [illegible] v1-n41

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machines, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. v1-n41

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n41

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n41

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. v1-n41

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chemberlin's alley, near Sharpless' foundry. v1-n41

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat, tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. v1-n13

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n41

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL, and refreshment saloon, by Miller Daily, corner of Main and Pine st. v1n2

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. v1-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. v1n47

GEORGE W. LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves, etc., Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1n47

SAMUEL EVERETT, Druggist & Apothecary, Main Street. v1-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. v1-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and time repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, groceries, &c., &c., on Pine st., between Main and Mill. v1-n47

H. B. & C. KRICKBAUM, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

WILLIAM DeLONG, [illegible] of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine. v1n47

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill st. v1-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of Leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n3

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker, Orangeville, opposite the Frame church. v2n4

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. v1-n47

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinet maker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. v1-n47

F. P. KELLEY, Blacksmith, opposite post office. v1-n47

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. v1-n47

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. v1-n47

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. v1-n47

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. v1-n47

PETER W. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. v1-n47.

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, B. J. Clark, proprietor, southeast corner Main and Second street. v2-n12

J. H. GREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tinware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, Attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. BERND, [illegible] saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. B. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n10

[illegible] & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v2n11

L. B. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, [illegible] nails, [illegible] v2n11

C. W. [illegible] Box Manufactory. v2n1

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, [illegible] v1-n48

JACOB A. SWISHER, Dealer in Hides, Leather, Bark, etc., Madison township, Columbia county. v2n16

CAPT. SAMUEL KIMEY, Madison Hotel, Travelers and Strangers entertained. v2-n3

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and refurnished in good style the above well-known House situated

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the border of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State, is fully prepared to accommodate parties and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT,

surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is offered to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the luxuries of the season, and his bar stocked with Pure Liquors. The House is large and commodious; the stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad, and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

B. B. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-3m.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same, and a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the persons visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put baggage and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Jan'27'67-6m.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

THE UPPER HOUSE,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the visits of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-3m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, [illegible]

[illegible] BEEF TONGUE, BOILED HAM, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the visits of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

C. H. DIETERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are those of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	2,00	3,00	4,00	6,00	10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	4,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	5,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	[illegible]	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00. Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with E. H. Little, in Lutch's building, [illegible] ☞ Bounties, Back Pay and Pensions collected. [illegible]

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in Lutch's building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan'68.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Ent's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. Oct'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD
Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Oct'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
[illegible] Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair [illegible] constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, [illegible]

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. F. ENGELMAN.

Choice Poetry.

WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.

This justly popular song, adapted to the times, we find in almost all our exchanges. A short time since, an enterprising hatter in New York had it inserted in the *World, Times, Herald* and *Tribune*, over his advertisement. The Scranton *Register* publishes it this week in the regular edition, and in its Supplement. The song was written by Col. Freeze, one of the editors of THE COLUMBIAN, on the occasion of the Nob Mountain Meeting, and we must upon our own responsibility give him the proper credit for its authorship. E.

Before this old hat was made,
King George was on his throne,
Our fathers all were Rebels then,
And fought for Washington;
The tories cheered for old King George
The Revolution through,
And for good times their "loyalty,"
Ere this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
The sons of that same crowd
Revived the cry of "Loyalty,"
And bellowed it aloud.
The Government our fathers made,
For them would never do;
And they have torn its bulwarks down,
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
There was no public debt,
No Greenbacks took the place of gold,
No millionaire had yet
His pile of seven-thirties safe,
On which no tax was due;
But each man fairly paid his tax,
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
This land was in its prime,
Miscegenation was untaught
In all this happy clime;
And white folks then were thought
As good as Sambo, Cuff or Sue;
But things have sadly changed about
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
Gold dollars did abound,
And not a stamp in all the land
Could anywhere be found;
But now you dare not kiss your wife,
Unless you stamp her too;
But things, I tell you, were not so
When this old hat was new.

Miscellaneous.

SERGEANT BATES'S TOUR.

His March Through the South With the Flag.

[SPECIAL COR. OF THE WORLD.]

MONTGOMERY, February 21.

You may have seen telegraphic mention, that an ex-soldier named Bates was carrying the flag on foot throughout the South, and desired some fuller account of the undertaking. To begin, therefore, Gilbert H. Bates, lives at Edgerton, Rock County, Wisconsin, and during the war served as sergeant in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. At the close of hostilities he went home, and after meeting some reverses in business, which deprived him of nearly all his little store, purchased about five acres of good, deep, rich soil and went into the grape culture. While thus engaged and having as little idea of coming South as he had of flying, the ex-sergeant dropped into the village one evening to get his mail. Some accident delaying the train, he waited for a while at the office and finally started home, only to remember after going a few steps that he wanted a pipe—a common clay pipe, price one penny—and from the purchase of this pipe came the trip from Vicksburg to Washington City, as hereinafter to be described. Stepping in for his pipe, our grapist found the usual knot of village politicians holding high debate, the great theme being, of course, Reconstruction. This was on the 14th of December last, and now let me give the story for a while as related to me by Sergeant B. himself.

Most of 'em was rampant Rads.; had never been in the war and didn't know anything about the feelings of the southern people, or anything of the sort. I directed most of my conversation with one man, and he says, "The people in the South are just as bad rebels now as they ever were. That's so, Sergeant Bates, isn't it?" No, says I, some may be that way, but I believe the greater part of of them gave up in good faith and are well disposed now to the Union. "Whoo!" says he, "why, don't you believe if the troops was to be withdrawn that the flag would be torn down and trampled under foot almost before the blue coats could get out of sight? Why, says he, why d—n 'em, they're just like the Injuns on the plains. They're just like the Camanches by nature. They possess no generosity."

Now, continued the Sergeant, I was in a bad humor that day, not that I often am; generally I'm in a good humor, but I got a little angry, a little excited, in fact, and I can't know what put it in my head, but says I, are you in earnest? "Yes, says he, "they'd tear the flag down and trample it under foot." Well, says I, I'm a poor man and can't afford to leave my family, but, if you'd give me, dollar a day for them, I'll go to Vicksburg,—I don't know what made me think of Vicksburg, p'haps, because it was the backbone of the rebellion—without money, and through the South with the flag, unarmed. So after some more talk, they drew up the writings there in regular lawyer form and we agreed on it. Pretty soon he insisted on my receding. "For God's sake give it up," said he, "you wont get ten miles from Vicksburg;" and he honestly believed and so did the others, and tried to persuade me not to go. The man that made the proposition tried again, saying, 'I'd never get to Washington, that I'd be wiped out, and then all the neighbors would blame him for it." But it was no use. I was determined to go *then*, and just here the plucky grapist looked as firm as if he was at his gun ready for action. Then he resumed:

This is the agreement: To enter Vicksburg without money and carry the United States flag from there to Washington on foot, through all cities and towns and by all collections of people, and carry the flag unfurled. Of nights and during storms to furl the flag, provided I passed through no such cities or towns and by no such collections of people. And not to travel by night and at all times be unarmed. To employ, if I wished, one person as guide, but to have no person or persons to protect me day or night, though any might accompany me who desired voluntarily. One dollar a day to be paid my family in case I got to Washington, but if the flag was insulted or I, while bearing it, the one dollar a day to be forfeited.

That's the agreement, and the way I came to take the walk, and up to the present time the feeling has been intense. Confederate soldiers have come from forty-five miles off my line to serenade me and take me by the hand. In three cases women have come with their children and cried, and the old men would show tears. Here, at Montgomery, just outside the city, a young lady decorated the flag with laurel and flowers. Her father, a large planter who suffered a good deal I guess, in the war, had his cotton burned, a large amount of it, his gin-house burned, and the ladies carriage filled inside with brush and turned upside down and burnt by Wilson or some of 'em, came out with me when I started, to bid me good-bye, and put one hand in mine and one on the flag and burst into tears, broke completely down, and it was some minutes before he could get out his utterances. The tears run down his cheeks.

Some thought I might apprehend men in liquor, and of course I've met some drunken men, but the most they would do would be to take hold of me, or touch the flag and say—you know how men in liquor do—they dared anybody to insult that flag or the man that had it. That's the way drunken men would do—challenge any one to insult Sergeant Bates or the flag. Deputations from towns to the right and left of the line would meet me, and invite me to pass through their towns and visit them; and they've sent money to my wife and children in a great many cases. I have gone out in citizen's dress, and gone among all classes in disguise, especially confederate soldiers; and they all say, "Give us the Constitution and an equal chance; that's all we want. One old gentleman came up to me. I was resting, and had the staff in my hand, and he grasps it and comes up 'long side me and says: "You're North and I'm South, and that's as it should be, both under the shadow of the flag." Whole towns would come out to see me. Soon as the flag would heave in sight, whole towns would turn out and run—here the Sergeant grew excited in his reminiscence and half rose from his chair and waved his arm aloft—run like a charge of infantry to welcome me and extend the hand of friendship. Before noon, as I would be walking along, I have had invitations to dinner all along. In one day there were fifteen (15). I counted 'em. They would run out and say: "Come Sergeant, dinner's all ready and you must stop and eat." You see, if I'd stopped before dinner, I couldn't have got five miles a day. At Vicksburg all crowded out to see me and every body wanted to shake hands, and they crowded around, so the Mayor had to open a path through for me to start. Every body wanted to shake hands and almost every hand had money. I refused all but one man's hand. I saw it was white—a gentleman's hand—it clasped mine and left a silver half dollar. *That* I kept. At Selma, ex-Governor Moore—Governor of Alabama when the ordinance of secession was passed—wanted me to take quite an amount out of his private purse, and wanted me to go and stay at his house, so that it could be seen the rebels wouldn't hurt me. And now, said the Sergeant, breaking short off in a most amazing manner and taking a dip into politics, I tell you the Southerners are fighting negro equality alone; not the flag. Don't you think so? And to this query what could your correspondent do but just the very thing that he did do, assure the sergeant that on that point his head was as level as his heart was stout.

Receiving this assurance, Sergeant Bates recurred to his undertaking, and gave a running diary of his tramp as follows:

Agreement made 14th December, 1867. Started from Edgerton, Wisconsin, on the 14th January, 1868, and reached Vicksburg, Miss., within ten days thereafter. Soon as they knew I was in the city everybody came to see me and in particular every Confederate officer in the place. I stayed four days and it seemed as though the people could not do enough for me. They gave me everything—boots, socks, a suit of clothes and so on. The citizens bought the silk and some dressmakers or milliners made it up. The Mayor gave me a letter, signed with the seal of the city, commending me to the courtesies of the people throughout my trip, and Col. J. M. Partridge, an ex-Confederate, presented me the flag in a very neat speech. I left Vicksburg at noon on the 28th of January, the day being cool and pleasant when I started, a large crowd with a brass band seeing me off. Towards night it snowed, but I pushed on, crossed the Big Black and stopped that night fourteen (14) miles out. From Vicksburg to Selma I followed the track of the railroad, and the passenger trains would stop as I would meet them and the conductor and passengers keep me supplied with papers and give me apples, oranges, money for any little thing on the way and so on.

January 29—Stopped at Clinton, Miss. Quite a village, and it seemed as though the whole town turned out to welcome me.

January 30—Reached Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and found quarters provided for me at the hotel. The acting mayor received me with an address at the capital, and, by request, I left the flag on the Speaker's desk in the Convention hall till morning.

January 31—I went in and got the flag off the desk. The Convention was in session, and rose. They were white black, and yellow; the hall was filthy some were dressed well and others poorly; poorly, I mean, for men in their position as members of a Convention. That night I stopped at Brandon, Miss., and here there was a large crowd to receive me. Two citizens came out on the road to conduct me in. A splendid dinner was prepared for me, and a number came to see me, among them General Robert Lowry, an ex-confederate general.

February 1—Left Brandon and reached Moulton Miss. a little place, and here Colonel C W. Taylor, formerly of the confederate army, offered me the hospitalities of his house.

February 2—To Lake, Miss. This is a small place, but there was a great turn-out. I stopped here, by invitation, with Captain Clack, ex-confederate, and before leaving his wife gave me a horn drinking cup made by her husband while a prisoner at Lookout, and I've found it about the most useful thing given me in the trip—so convenient to drink from the springs by the way.

February 3—To Hickory, Miss., and entertained here by Mr. A. Gray, a magistrate. Here, on account of storms I remained two days. On the second night a large number of old Confederate soldiers came in, some of them, from forty-five (45) miles away, bringing their old army fiddles, and gave me a serenade, and shook me by the hand. The crowds came in from both sides of the village, and said there wasn't a man, women or child for miles back in the country that hadn't heard of Sergeant Bates carrying the flag.

February 5—Left Hickory and arrived at Meridian, Miss., just on the Alabama line. Was met here by Mayor Henderson, ex-captain C. S. A., and tendered the hospitalities of the city and found rooms provided for me at the hotel.

February 6—Left Meridian, and entered the State of Alabama, with colors flying, at 1 P. M. Was met here by a large number of citizens, and taken for the night to the residence of Mr. A R. Clay, a large landowner, living near a little place called Cuba.

February 7—Arrived at Coatopah, a village, and met, as usual, by a turn-out of citizens.

February 8—Arrived at McDonnell's Bridge, and found a deputation from the citizens of Demopolis, Ala., awaiting my arrival. Was taken to the house of Major Pierce, ex-C. S., during my stay. Here I stayed over Sunday, 9th.

February 9—Immense number of people came to see me.

February 10—Left, and arrived at Uniontown, Alabama; whole town out to welcome me; was the guest here of Mr. J. M. Hudson, a former Confederate soldier.

February 11—Arrived at Selma, Ala., at 5 p. m., and was met by a deputation from the citizens, of six gentlemen, and ex-Confederate officers; was taken to the chief hotel and welcomed by one of the committee in the name of the citizens.

February 12—Stopped over in Selma to-day, and at night there was a big meeting; ex-Governor Moore and ex-Governor Parsons made speeches. The hall was jammed, and a great many of the first ladies of the city were present. Thundering applause greeted me when I came in with the flag. I thought the floor would come through.

February 13—Another meeting was held to-day and, with great cheering, a resolution was adopted about the flag. This is the resolution referred to:

Resolved, "That we heartily approve of each and every principle embodied in the Constitution of the United States and that we regard the flag of the Union as the sign and symbol of those principles, and we solemnly pledge ourselves, to support the one and uphold and defend the others."

February 14—Left Selma and arrived at Benton, Ala. There was a big crowd here, and I was met and welcomed by Dr. Williams of that place, in a speech, the citizens giving "three cheers for the flag." A very nice dinner was prepared for me here, and after dinner a special new canoe was ready to carry me to the other side of the swamp. I arrived at night at the White Hall plantation near Montgomery, and received a very warm welcome.

February 15—Reached Montgomery, once the capital of the confederacy, with the flag, unharmed, and was met outside of the city by a number of citizens and many of the infantry and cavalry stationed here, with whom I stayed until Monday morning, 17th, when the citizens' reception took place. I've never had any interruption offered me and have been most kindly treated everywhere along the route.

With this ceased the sergeant, and shortly after took his leave. For his *personnel*, Sergeant Bates is thirty years old, five feet nine, solidly built, has a soldier-like air, and a steady pleasant face, with the square, firm, determined jaw that marks the American as a man superemimently fit to do and dare. When traveling, our walkist wears a suit of black velvet, jacket and pants made for him at Vicksburg, a black velvet cap on the navy style, large, easy walking boots up to the knee, and a belt, girdle, and socket for the flag staff. This staff, made of cotton wood is very light for its size and length, and to it is fastened the flag fashioned out of very handsome, stout silk and and surmounted by two heavy silver tassels—all a present from the citizens of Vicksburg.

Here at Montgomery, the quondam capital of the late So-called, the Sergeant met with a very enthusiastic reception, and departed yesterday morning, after five days of speechifying and present-making. Quarters were assigned him at one of the hotels, and a formal reception given him on Monday morning last—brass band, open carriages, marshals on horseback, and so on—succeeded by a banquet; which banquet was in the first place, good, and in the second place largely contributed to by the skill of a gentleman of color, late a delegate in the Alabama Black Crook, who, since the decease of the "conftitution" has turned his attention from government to grills and *gumbo*. Long may he wave in this latter department of reconstruction!

Wednesday the Sergeant ascended to the dome of the capitol, and, over the halls where the Alabama ordinance of secession was adopted and the first Confederate Congress met, waved the flag to the four quarters of the globe. That night a splendid crimson silk sash, heavily embossed and fringed with gold, and bearing the inscription, "From the Ladies of Montgomery," was presented, and so, after another night of festivity, for a ball followed, the ex-Union soldier who was not afraid to trust himself alone, unarmed and penniless, with the flag in hand, to the "rebellious" South, went next morning upon his way.

By some time in April he trusts to reach Washington, his journey's end, and thence hies homeward to Mrs. B., and one child about six, another, a tiny wee "doddie" of three. His way lies by Columbus, Milledgeville, and Augusta, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; and so on to Washington. Let us hope, without a hair touched, the stout Wisconsian may make his statement good—to travel from one end of the South to the other, unarmed, alone, on foot, without money, and with the stars and stripes in hand. So far he has met the open hand instead of the clinched fist, and henceforward may all the gods still wait upon his way. S. D.

* * *

An Old-Fashioned Teacher.

"Patrick, do you know your letters?"

"Yis, sur."

"Say them then."

"I know them by sight, sur; but I don't know their names."

"Well, that is A."

"How are you, A?"

"You must not speak in that way."

"In what way shall I spake thin, sur?"

"Say what I say."

"Yis, sur."

"This is B."

"Sure, an' is that B? I thought it was an ox-yoke."

"What was that last letter I showed you?"

"I can't remember, sur."

"What bird is it that lays honey and stings?"

"Is it a wasp, sur?"

"No; it is a bee."

"So it is; and looks like an ox-yoke."

"What letter is that third one on the page?"

"I don't know, sur."

"What do I do when I look at you?"

"I shouldn't like to say, sur."

"Tell me what I do when I look at you."

"Well, sur, you squint."

"Can't you say C without the squint?"

"Yis, sur."

"Say it then."

"C without the squint."

"What is the name of the next letter?"

"I don't know, sur; I niver saw it before."

"Well, it is D, for dance; just like yourself. Say that."

"D, for dance; just like yourself."

"Take your seat, and the spelling class will come up and spell. Spell cat."

"C-a-t—cat-fish."

"'Tan't right. Now spell tub."

"T-u-b—wash-tub."

"'Tan't right. Now spell frog."

"F-r-o-g—bull-frog."

"'Tan't right. Now go to your seats and study, and the geography class will come up and say their lessons—James, where does the sun rise?"

"I don't know, sur. We never get up in time to see the performance at our house."

"Next. Where does the sun rise?"

"Down in our lot, sur."

"Next. Where does the sun rise?"

"In the east, sur."

"What makes the sun rise in the east?"

"Yeast will make anything *rise*, sur."

* * *

CONFIDENCE.—"You say you have confidence in Cookem, the plaintiff, Mr. Smith?"

"Yes, sir."

"State to the court, if you please, what caused this feeling of confidence."

"Why, you see, sir, there's allers reports about eaten'-house men, an' I used to kinder think——"

"Never mind what you thought—tell us what you know."

"Well, sir, one day I goes down to Cookem's shop, and sez to the waiter, 'Waiter,' sez I, 'give's a weal pie.'"

"Well, sir, proceed."

"Well, just then Mr. Cookem comes up, an' sez he, 'How du you du, Smith? what ye going to hev?'"

"'Weal pie,' sez I.

"'Good,' sez he; 'I'll take *one* tu.' So he sets down and cuts one of his own weal pies right afore me."

"Did that cause your confidence in him?"

"Yes, indeed, sir; when an eaten'-house keeper sets down afore his customers and deliberately eats one of his own weal pies, no man refuses to feel confidence—it shows him to be an honest man."

* * *

THE NATIONAL DEBT WEIGHED AND MEASURED.—Mr. John Fair, a calculating machine of New York city, thus measures and weighs four thousand millions of dollars, which he assumes is, or is to be the National Debt:

It is said that this debt is so great that it is too vast for comprehension. Now as a practical man I propose to weigh it and measure it, that we may thereby obtain a more definite idea of its immensity.

A silver dollar is 1½ inches in diameter; $8 placed edge to edge will make one foot in length; $24 so placed will make one yard in length, and $42,240 so placed will make one mile in length. The earth is 21,600 miles in circumference, it would therefore, require $912,-384,000 to go once around it. This sum must be multiplied by four and four tenths to make it equal the amount of our National debt, which would make the silver dollars go around the earth's circumference four times and cover 8,640 miles besides. Allowing a silver dollar to weigh an ounce, 16 to a pound, 2000 pounds to the ton, our debt would weigh 125,000 tons, and would require 125 ships of 1,000 tons burthen each to carry it.

It would make 62,500 truck loads of two tons each; and calculating that each truck will cover a space of thirty feet, they would stretch a distance of 355 miles, and make a chain of trucks which would encompass the great cities of New York, Albany and Troy in an elliptical line. It would take a man 365 years and 40 days to count the amount of this vast debt, estimating that he would count $60 per minute, working ten hours a day and six days a week.

* * *

BARNUM proposes to go out of the show business.

ADVENTURE OF A DRESSING GOWN.—A lady was anxious to make her husband a present on the occasion of his birthday, and it happening to fall in winter, she thought a dressing-gown would be a most useful acquisition to his domestic comfort. So she went and purchased a fine Persian-pattern, merino one, well wadded. Not remembering the exact height of her husband, she thought it best to purchase one rather too long than too short, to make sure of its usefulness. The day was wet, her husband returned in the afternoon, and she presented him with the new article of comfort; and he fancied it indeed a great comfort after he had put of his wet garments. But it was about ten inches too long. "Oh! never mind," said the affectionate wife, "I can easily shorten it to suit you." They had a party in the evening and were very merry, and every one of their friends admired the beautiful dressing-gown. After they had gone to bed the wind and rain made such a noise that the wife couldn't sleep; her husband, however, snored musically. She arose without disturbing him, took the dressing-gown and commenced her work, cutting off about ten inches to make it suit her husband's stature and then went to bed again. In the morning she was up early to make some arrangements with her housekeeper, as several friends were expected to dinner that day. Scarcely had the lady left the room when her sister—a good natured elderly lady, who lived with them—stepped in on tip-toe, in order not to disturb the sleeper, took the dressing-gown, and hastening to her own room, cut off about ten inches, as she knew it was too long for him the night before. An hour after, the gentleman awoke, and was now anxious to surprise his affectionate wife. Ringing for the servant, he was told to take the dressing-gown to a tailor, and have it made shorter by ten inches. The good wife was detained longer than she expected, and scarcely had the dressing-gown returned from the tailor when she came into the room. Her husband had just risen, and proposed now to surprise his wife and enjoy his comfort. But how surprised was his better-half to see her husband in a fine Persian-pattern merino shooting-jacket instead of a comfortable dressing-gown."

* * *

PRAYER IN COURT.—Judge R—— related the following incident as occurring in the court of his practice:

He was trying a petty case, in which one of the party was not able to pay counsel fees, and undertook to plead his own cause; but he found in the course of the trial that the keen and adroit attorney who managed the case for the other party was too much for him in legal strategy, evidently making the worst appear the better cause. The poor man, Mr. A——, was in a state of mind bordering upon desperation, when the opposing counsel closed his plea, and the case was about to be submitted to the justice for decision.

"May it please your honor," said the man, "may I pray?"

The Judge was taken somewhat by surprise, and could only say he saw no objection. Whereupon Mr. A——went down upon his knees, and made a fervent prayer, in which he laid the merits of the case before the Lord in a very clear and methodical statement of all the particulars, pleading that right and justice prevail.

O Lord! thou knowest that the lawyer has misrepreseted the facts, and Thou knowest that it is so and so—to the end of the chapter.

Arguments which he could not present in logical array to the understanding of men, he had no difficulty in addressing to the Lord, being evidently better versed in praying than pettifogging.

When he arose from his knees, Esquire W——, the opposing counsel, very much exasperated by the turn affairs had taken, said:

"Mr. Justice, does not the closing argument belong to me?"

To which the Judge replied:

"You can close with prayer if you please?"

Esquire W——was in the habit of praying at home, but not seeing the propriety of connecting his prayer with his practice, wisely forebore, leaving poor A——to win his case, as he did, by so novel a mode of presenting it.

* * *

A LAW STORY.—A few years ago a couple of Dutchmen, Von Vampt and Von Bones, lived on friendly terms on the high hills of Limestone. At last they fell out over a dog. Von Vampt killed Von Bones' canine companion. Bones, choosing to assume the killing to have been intentional, sued Vampt for damages. They were called in due time into court, when the defendant in the case was asked by the judge whether he killed the dog.

"Pe sure I kilt him," said Vampt, "but let Bones prove it."

This being quite satisfactory the plaintiff in the action was called on to answer a few questions, and among others he was asked by the judge at what amount he estimated the damages. He did not well understand the question, and so, to be a little plainer, the judge inquired what he thought the dog to be worth.

"Pe sure," replied Bones, "the dog was worth nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him."

How many suits have occupied the attention of courts—how many contests have engaged the time of the public, and have been waged with virulence and invective, having no more worthy difference than that of Von Vampt and Von Bones.

* * *

A LONG-bearded miller at Logan, Ohio, the other day, carelessly suffered his flowing honors to get caught in a revolving shaft. Bracing himself promptly, his beard went by the roots. He will hereafter have but little more trouble in shaving than before.

* * *

A CONNECTICUT paper publishes the following notice of a birth: "In Cornwell February 5th, a son to John Friechman, Esq.—a Democratic gain.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The Tax Question.

By report of the Auditor-General for the settlement of 1866 and previous years, Columbia county was indebted to the State $4,614.84, on State and special State tax. Now, that amount, with interest to January 1868, and amount unpaid for 1867, is by a statement of the State Treasurer, $7,416.13, being the amount due January 1868. By the Spring assessment of 1867 it would take a county tax of 25 cents on the $100 valuation to pay off said debt. The nett proceeds would about equal the debt ($7,416.13) which is nett cash due State. If it was wise for the State Legislature to repeal the State tax on Real Estate, then it would have been prudent, also, to rate the personal property at a fair valuation. The valuation of Columbia county for State purposes, by the Board of Revenue Commissioners for 1863, '64 and '65, including both Real Estate and Personal Property, was $3,260,273. For 1866, '67 and '68, by a different Board, it was $1,462,312 upon Personal Property alone.

By comparing the two we find that 45 per cent. of the former valuation is called Personal Property, and 55 per cent. Real Estate; or the Personal Property is 9-11 part of the Real Estate. By the valuation of the triennial assessment in the fall of '64, the figures show a different proportion. The valuation of Personal Property in this county then was $312,877, at the same time the valuation of Real Estate in Bloom township, alone, was $391,053. Making the valuation in this one township, alone, $78,176 more than the valuation of the Personal Property in the whole county; and yet by the above figures it would seem that the Personal Property was 9-11 as much as the Real Estate.

It must be borne in mind that trades, occupations and professions are not included in Personal Property, and are not liable for State tax. The valuation of trades, etc., in Bloom township, in the fall of '64, was $64,775. Of Personal Property it was $28,970. Now, then, here is another comparison, Real Estate, $389,003, Personal Property, $28,970, which don't look much like a proportion of 11 to 9. 122 to 9 would, however, be about the thing. How must this be met? Will the Legislature exonerate the county from the due and unpaid sum, or must the County Commissioners assess 2½ mills *extra County tax* to meet the same?

It is necessary that the tax payers of Columbia County should know this in time, so as to give it some thought and properly understand it. This being the case, the assessors making the next assessment, will be compelled to assess enough State tax to meet the said quota handed down to us by the Board of Revenue Commissioners at Harrisburg, which is $3,800.45 State, and $723.64 Special State tax. The amount of State tax assessed for 1867 was $1,197.90, and ½ mill tax $189.27.

The foregoing statement will show the amount of tax required from this county, and the actual amount assessed, by taking the amount assessed for '67, from the quota, will give the amount still due, by comparing the valuation of the Board of Revenue Commissioners with the actual assessment will show a gross error there. By the above, horses should be valued at $200, cows, $60, and other personal property in proportion. Should no exoneration be allowed the assessors, this Spring, they will be obliged to put in the above valuations, and by their so doing, no blame can attach to them nor any of the County officers. If a few of these men at Harrisburg say "we want such an amount of tax," the County, I think, must raise it, at least so they say.

An Exposition.

For some years it has been the custom, for the Democrats to meet in the office of the Register and form a ticket to be supported by the citizens of Bloom Township who agree with them. The same course was pursued this year. The same notice was given, the same public meeting held, the ticket was settled by the meeting, and put into writing by Capt. Brockway. Funds to print it for voting were also raised and Capt. B. agreed that Mr. Jacoby should print the tickets.

The next morning, (Wednesday) about nine o'clock Mr. Ikleer came to Capt. B. and with the ticket as settled by the meeting the evening previously, in the handwriting of Capt. B. in his hand, he asked that it be printed with certain changes made in the same, without any authority. These changes must have been made after the adjournment of the regularly called meeting, for the paper was the same there agreed upon and put in form, and in the handwriting of the person authorized to do so by the meeting.

Capt. Brockway refused to print any ticket except the one settled by the meeting called for that purpose. Of that meeting, all the prominent Democrats in the township were notified, Mr. Billmeyer, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Barkley Mr. J. K. Girton and O. P. Girton among others, some of them attended. The changes made in the ticket settled by the meeting are unauthorized, and were made after the meeting had adjourned.

The Buckshot War.

The condition of things at the National Capital to-day, very forcibly reminds the spectator of the scenes enacted nearly thirty years ago at the Capital of the State of Pennsylvania; not only because it is by the same political party, and because the object is the same; but also because the leading actor in the present drama is the identical individual who led the revolutionary forces in the attempt to subvert the government of this State. The whole historical parallel is suggestive and curious, and we cannot resist the temptation of elaborating it somewhat, for the information of our younger readers, and as a remembrancer to the older ones.

As in 1860, the Republicans came into power by a most unfortunate and fatal division in the Democratic party; so in 1835, Joseph Ritner became Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, because the Democrats divided their strength between Wolf and Muhlenberg. Thus, in both instances, the party of the minority came into power, and in both, the same party sought to prolong its lease by trampling upon the rights of the people, by carrying elections at the point of the bayonet, or by treating them as if they had never been held. In both cases weak and inefficient and unexperienced men came into power, and in both they were attended, wrought upon and controlled by the same unscrupulous demagogue. So, too, in Pennsylvania, the Radicals attempted to inaugurate a civil war, through the action of the House of Representatives, but failed; while on the grander arena of the House of Congress at Washington, their success was perfect.

In the one case they attempted to prevent Governor Porter from taking his seat, and in the other they are now attempting to deprive President Andrew Johnson of his. In the one case they invoked the aid of Judge Houston of the State Supreme Court, and in the other they tamper with Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the one case they sought to defeat the adoption of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, and in the other, to do away with and destroy the Constitution of the United States.

Grown older in wickedness and bolder in iniquity, the man who fled from the righteous indignation of the aroused people of Pennsylvania, through the back window of the Senate chamber, in 1838; now, in 1868, lords it over the people of the whole Union, having on a grander and more magnificent scale, accomplished the setting up of that despotism, which the people of Pennsylvania defeated him in, thirty years ago. Then, Thaddeus Stevens and his radical confreres proposed only to disfranchise the county of Philadelphia, and prevent the regularly elected members of the Legislature from that place from taking their seats, and he failed; now, he boldly and successfully deprives *Ten sovereign States of this Union*, of their legal and constitutional representation in Congress!

Oh! that there existed now, the love of virtue, of law, and of liberty, which made itself felt in all its magesty, but one generation ago; instead of seeing the defeated hero of the Buckshot war leading in another crusade against the rights and liberties of the whole nation; we should find him seeking some obscure hiding place, in the shelter of which he could escape the righteous indignation of an insulted, an outraged and a betrayed people.

The National Convention.

In view of the fact that the National Democratic Convention will hold its session in the new Tammany Hall now in process of construction, for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice-President of the United States, a considerable amount of interest is attached to the progress of the building. The front is up and the roof nearly finished. The building presents an imposing appearance on Fourteenth street, and fills the unsightly gap made by the destruction of the Medical College, with its elegant and lofty brick front, handsomely trimmed with marble. The location is an excellent one, the best that could have been selected in the city, in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, Steinway Hall, the Circus, Irving Hall, Wallack's Theatre, and other places of amusement. The neighborhood is aristocratic; the street a very wide and navigable one. Bryant's minstrels will be in full blast underneath, on the first floor, during the Convention, so that the delegates will not have to walk far, when the labors of the day are done, to amuse their minds. The Convention will commence its session on the Fourth of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock precisely, and it is expected that about five hundred delegates will be present in the Convention, besides the delegations of outside organizations, and clubs which will be represented from each State in the Union. The hall to be devoted to the purposes of the Convention will be unsurpassed for room and accomodation by any similar one in the country. From the first story to the roof, in height some fifty feet, one hundred and fourteen feet in width by one hundred feet in length, the most powerfully voiced Democratic tribune will have room to swell his lungs and speak to the delegates in convention assembled. The hall will be constructed on the most approved principles of acoustics, and the rostrum, chairs, desks and furniture of the hall, will be of the newest and most comfortable patterns. There will be large and lofty committee rooms contiguous to the main or central hall, and in case of fire the aisle and stairways will be wide enough to permit of speedy egress. The main room can, and will be used as a ball-room after the adjournment of the Convention. On the ground floor, spacious reading rooms will be located for the benefit of the members of the association. The National Democracy will find the accomodations in Tammany Hall equal to their highest expectations when the Convention meets.

Reconstruction Repudiated.

It is singular and significant, that in neither of the Republican platforms of Ohio, nor Massachusetts, nor Pennsylvania, is there a direct endorsement of the Reconstruction schemes of Congress. It is proposed by such course, to put themselves in a position to throw off the load of Congressional obloquy, and to attempt to delude the people with the idea, that as a party they are not to be considered bound by the Radicals and their legislation. Our friends should look to it.

Attention Voters!

At a regularly called meeting of the Democratic voters of Bloom Township, at the Register's office on last Tuesday evening, the following ticket was unanimously agreed on. We trust the Democrats will not be deceived by any other, for, we understand, such are in circulation, with the intent and design of defeating the regularly nominated candidates. Examine well your tickets before voting.

Poor Overseers,
Stephen Knorr,
Josiah H. Furman.

Supervisors,
Peter Billmeyer,
Mathias Shaffer
Charles Thomas.

School Directors,
William Peacock,
Wesley Wirt.

Assessor,
L. B. Rupert.

Constables,
Oscar P. Girton,
Michael Walter.

Judge,
Aaron Hendershot.

Inspector,
P. H. Freeze.

Auditor.
M. F. Eyerly.

The New Hampshire Election.

Fuller returns from this State show a vote for Harriman, Republican, of 39,712, and for Sinclair, Democrat, 37,156, making a total vote of 76,868. Last year the vote stood, between the same candidates, Harriman, 35,809; Sinclair, 32,663, a total vote of 68,472. These figures indicate a loss to the Republicans in majority, of 616, or 20 per cent. and this after extraordinary effort, the expenditure of immense sums of money, and the free use of Grant's name. But they indicate another fact which shows the true increase of parties. The increased vote is 8,396; of this the Republicans get 3,903, while the Democrats get 4,493. Another significant fact is, that last year the Radicals had a majority in the Legislature of 80 on joint ballot, while this year they have but 54, a gain to the Democrats of 26 members. We do not see many crumbs of comfort in this to the Radicals, but we presume it is joy at retaining power in a little State which they have uniformly carried, for fourteen years. They have just escaped, and we do not fear to show the figures.

In a short and stupid article with reference to the Democratic State Convention, the *Press* says "the soldier candidates of last year were unanimously "thrown overboard." Not so, by any manner of means. The soldier candidates of last year, Generals Lyle, Leech, and Billier, were all elected. Two of them are now in office, and the third deprived of his rights by the Radicals, who have made the choice of the people of non-effect. But we suppose the *Press* refers to the candidates nominated three years ago. A change has been made, it is true; but there is now upon the ticket the brave and intrepid General Ent, who saw more service in the field and under fire, than all the Radical generals in the State, from the fleet-footed hero of Snickersville to those now billeted in the offices of Auditor and Surveyor-General. The soldiers acted with the Democratic party last fall, and they will do so at the coming election, and thus apply the knife to the "moral ulcer" of Radicalism which is eating into the vitals of the Republic.—*Age*

Why did not Gen. Butler, when he determined to bring in an article of impeachment on his own account, repeat the charge he made a year ago that Mr. Johnson was an accomplice of Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln? He declared then that he had evidence of the fact, and gave mysterious hints of the awful revelations he was ready to make. It was mainly on this ground that he then desired impeachment; and he was very much disgusted because the failure of impeachment at that time prevented his proceeding with his exposures. He has now at least the chance of bringing his charges to a legal test. Why don't he do so? If he should make out his case, he would have no further trouble with the conviction and removal of President Johnson.

A bill has been introduced into Congress to abolish the office of Adjutant General of the Army. The reason for this is, that the President has appointed an officer to fill it whom Congress don't like. This is a fair specimen of the settled and comprehensive wisdom by which Congress in very many things is governed. The minister to Rome was not a favorite with Congress, so the mission was abolished. Our Minister in Portugal, in a private letter, spoke disrespectfully of Congress, so his salary was witheld. The President is not popular, therefore it is proposed to abolish the Presidency. Republican institutions are not strengthened or recommended to the world at large by such demonstrations as these.

We are not sure that Congress will need the aid of the Loyal Leagues and the Lodges of the Grand Army of the Republic, which have volunteered to defend and protect it in its course. We find a motion in the Georgia Convention for an adjournment and a subsequent reassembly, the latter to last "so long as it may be necessary for the protection of the loyal Georgians and Congress of the United States." Let Congressmen, therefore, stand firm; or, as Mr. Sumner would say, "stick." The Georgia convention backs them.

Isaac N. Haynie, Adjutant General of Illinois, has dispatched a telegram to John A. Logan, begging him to "stand by Stanton to the end," and pledges himself to stand by him. The Chicago *Times* observes that "the same Haynie and the same Logan, in 1861, proposed to stand by Jeff. Davis to the end; and only changed their standing when they discovered that the other side was more likely to win in the end."

The Radical papers herald the result in New Hampshire as an evidence of the popularity of General Grant. How so? Harriman last year, *without* Grant, received over three thousand majority; this year, *with* Grant, his majority, on a largely increased vote, is reduced to about twenty-four hundred. Left-handed popularity this for General Grant.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage, on account of color.

Maine gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

New Hampshire admits as elector "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

Vermont gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old who has resided one year in the State.

Massachusetts admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name.

Rhode Island gives the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth $134 or renting $7 per year; and to every *native* male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid $1 tax or done militia service within the year.

Connecticut gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men (if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote, 60,706; majority against, 6,272—in a State that in April of the same year gave a Radical majority of 11,035.

New York, every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax.

New Jersey "every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the county, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from being witnesses.

Pennsylvania every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the district.

Ohio every white male citizens of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867 with the following result; for, 216,987; against, 255,340; majority against, 38,353.

Wisconsin admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by act of Congress and civilized persons of Indian descent; but the amendment to State Constitution to strike out the word "white" was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,058 majority.

Minnesota—the same as Wisconsin with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District Court to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1865, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,000 majority, and again in 1867 by 1,298 majority.

Oregon—every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

Indiana—every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in the State, but "no negro, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

Michigan—every white male citizen of full age, and every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

Missouri—the constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

Illinois—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

Kansas—every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State. The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 29,804, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

California—every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretaro,) of full age; no Chinaman, negro, or mulatto can vote.

Nevada—law similar to that of Oregon.

"The thirty-four Counties designated as West Virginia" do not permit negroes to vote. Congress passed a bill enfranchising negroes in District of Columbia, December 14, 1866, in Senate, 32 yeas, 13 nays; in House, 126 yeas, 46 nays; President Johnson vetoed bill January 7, 1867; same day Senate repassed the bill, yeas 26, nays 10, and the House by 113 yeas to 38 nays, when the bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House passed a bill that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law,"—to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute that there should be no denial of elective franchise "on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The bill was passed by 24 yeas to 8 nays; in the House, same day, yeas 104 and nays 38. This bill became a law by failure of the President to sign the bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.

We have heard that it is in contemplation among the Radicals at Washington that Sumner, in the Senate, and Boutwell, in the House, shall simultaneously introduce bills to change the name of the "Mississippi" to the "Niger," and to order the Secretary of the Interior to have the Capitol painted black. The project slumbers, because the three Radical Senators who are not Yankees by birth, hesitated, as it might not be approved by the honest yeomen of the Mississippi Valley. Sumner thinks he can succeed in getting a majority vote to change the first syllable of the new State of "*Color*"-ado into "Black-a-moor," and with the patient waiting of the man of one idea, he has laid aside the Mississippi scheme, until his proposed amendment of the name of the Territory can be accomplished.—*Age*

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

THE GREAT IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

This being the day fixed for the return to the summons issued to the President under the articles of impeachment preferred against him, the Capitol, of course, was the scene of great interest. The doors leading to the Senate wing were strongly guarded by detachments of the Capitol and Metropolitan Police, and no one allowed to enter without exhibiting a ticket of admission.

The ordinary business of the Senate went on until one o'clock, when the President *pro tempore* (Mr. Wade) announced that the chair would be vacant for the Chief Justice of the United States, who soon after appeared, whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to open the "High Court of Impeachment," which he did by making the usual proclamation. By this time many members of the House had entered the Chamber, and taken seats provided for them in the rear of the Senators' desks. It was ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was sitting as a "High Court of Impeachment." Immediately thereafter the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the presence of the managers on the part of the House, and they were escorted to seats at a table on the left of the Secretary's desk. After Messrs. Edmunds, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Vickers, had been sworn as members of the "High Court," the Secretary read the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the summons announcing its delivery to the President, etc., which was sworn to in open Court.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then called Andrew Johnson, (repeating the name twice,) President of the United States, to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. Senator Johnson said the President had retained counsel to appear for him, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to notify the counsel, which was done, and thereupon Hon. Henry Stanbery, Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, and Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, appeared and took seats at a table on the right of the main aisle.

At this point Messrs. Stevens and Butler, of the House Managers, entered the Chamber and took seats with their associates. The members of the House not already in, soon followed, accompanied by the Speaker, Clerk, and Doorkeeper, and were escorted to the seats provided for them. All being in readiness, Mr. Stanbery arose and announced that his brothers Curtis and Nelson and himself appeared for the President, and read his (the President's) response to the summons asking forty days for the preparation of his answer to the articles of impeachment. Mr. Stanbery then moved the court to grant the time asked for, and read a paper to that effect, signed by himself and Messrs. Curtis, Black, Nelson, and Evarts, of counsel for the President. A discussion here arose between Messrs Stanbery and Curtis on one side, and Messrs. Bingham and Wilson on the other—the former contending for the allowance of time suggested, and the latter opposing it on the ground that under the eighth rule the trial must proceed at once.

Mr. Senator Edmunds then submitted an order requiring the President to file his answer on or before the first of April next, and the case stand for trial on the 6th of that month. Mr. Bingham raised a point of order on this proposition, as it conflicted with the rule above referred to.

The Chief Justice decided that it was in the nature of an amendment to the rule, whereupon Mr. Morton very adroitly moved that the Senate retire for the purpose of consultation on the question before them, which was agreed to, and the Chief Justice and Senators retired to one of the rooms in the rear of the Chamber for the purpose aforesaid. A sort of recess then occurred, but the members of the House who were present, and the spectators in the galleries, for the most part, held on to their seats, while the managers of the impeachment and the counsel of the President remained at their respective tables, Mr. Stevens indulging in a plate of raw oysters, while his associates talked earnestly with one another. The President's counsel kept entirely to themselves, occasionally recognizing some friend who happened to pass by. This state of suspense continued until five minutes after four o'clock, when the rustling in the galleries and the moving about on the floor indicated the return of the Chief Justice and the members of the "High Court of Impeachment." As soon as order had been restored the Chief Justice announced that the Senate had overruled the motion of the President's counsel for an allowance of forty days, and had ordered that he file his answer on or before the 23d instant. The question then arose as to when the trial should actually commence. Bingham submitted an order that it should proceed immediately after the filing of the replication to the President's answer, and upon a vote by yeas and nays on the proposition it was rejected by 25 to 26. All the known impeachers voted in the affirmative, while the more cautious Radicals voted in the negative.

After the result had been announced, Butler, who was writhing under the turn affairs had taken, and the practical snubbing the House managers had received, rose and proceeded to make a violent partisan harangue, which disgusted even some of his own party. Hon. Mr. Nelson, of counsel for the President, replied in a calm, dignified and appropriate manner, after which a proposition, submitted by Mr. Conkling, ordering that, unless otherwise ordered, for cause shown, the trial shall proceed immediately after the filing of the replication to the President's answer, was adopted by a party vote, but taken as a compromise between ordering the trial to proceed unconditionally after the replication, and fixing a certain day for its commencement. It cannot begin now, at the earliest, before the 25th or 26th of the present month, which is about three days later than the Radicals had anticipated. After the adoption of the above proposition, the "High Court of Impeachment" adjourned until Monday, the 23d inst, at one o'clock, and thus ended the proceedings before that tribunal to day. The revolutionary character of the movement, was aptly portrayed by the anxiety of the House managers to rush it through, as Mr. Stanbery said, with *railroad speed*. The retirement for consultation, and the refusal to grant the motion of the President's counsel indicate very clearly the temper of the majority of the Senate. They have no idea of allowing anything like a fair, decent, and honorable course of proceeding. Their great aim is to dispose of the case on the *ex parte* articles they have presented, and shut out, if possible, every opportunity for the President to vindicate himself, if not before the partisan body by which he is being tried, at least before the people of his native country.

RESIGNATION OF MR. STANBERY.

The President this afternoon accepted the resignation of the Hon. Henry Stanbery, as Attorney-General of the United States. Mr Stanbery will, with others, defend the President on the impeachment trial.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS COUNSEL.

The President yesterday had a long interview with Messrs. Stanbery and Black, of his counsel. It is said that these gentlemen, in company with Judge Curtis, will prepare the answer which is to be filed on Monday week. There is reason to believe that it will be a strong document, sufficient to vindicate the President before any tribunal in the world, save the partisan one by which he is to be tried. Although Mr. Dudley Field and Mr. Groesbeck have not yet appeared in the case, it is understood that they have been retained, and will be here when the trial actually commences.

TALK OF THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

There is some talk in political circles here, about the President's resignation, upon the advice of his counsel, in case it becomes more apparent that the Senate is not disposed to give him a fair trial. If that is all he is waiting for he might as well resign now, because it must be evident to all who heard or read the proceedings of Friday last, in the "High Court of Impeachment," that the case has already been virtually decided, at least so far as the majority of that Court are concerned. From present indications the trial will be a mere *farce*, conducted without the slightest regard to anything save the necessities of the conspirators who originated it.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

It was currently reported here, yesterday afternoon, that Mr. Stevens had departed this life. Upon inquiry, however, it was learned that he still survived, though unusually feeble. His political associates express doubts as to whether he will live to see the impeachment trial through. His hollow churchyard cough, while assisting his co-conspirators in the Senate on Friday last, was generally noticed, and regarded as indicative of an early termination of his inglorious career in this world.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The actual business of Congress today may be stated almost in a paragraph, nothing of special importance having been done in either house. The majority seem disposed to postpone more important matters of legislation until after the impeachment trial is over, and therefore the tax and tariff bills are held back. The Senate has three or four appropriation bills on hand, but have thus far made very little progress with them. Sherman's and Henderson's funding propositions will probably fail this session, as neither house is in any mood to act upon them pending the conspiracy to remove the President, which is, of course, the first and most important matter the Jacobins have before them, and they are anxious to finish the job in time to take a two months' recess to attend the Chicago Convention.

PERSONAL.

General Hancock having been ordered by the President from New Orleans to Washington, is expected here in a few days. Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, was among the visitors at the White House to-day. The President is represented to be in fine spirits, notwithstanding the Radical conspiracy to remove him from office.

RELEASE OF FENIANS.

Rooney, Kelley, Lawless and Hurley are the names of the four Fenians of the Jacmel packet party, who have just been released by the British government, on condition of returning to America.

It is reported that all their companions including General Nagle, who were arrested at Dungarvan, will also be liberated on the same terms.

THE MOSBY SCARE.

According to current report, the valiant Stanton and his equally valiant followers hereabouts, are still apprehensive that they may be suddenly forced to leave their comfortable quarters and be "carried away captive" by a band of Virginians, headed by Colonel Mosby. The long bridge has been strongly guarded at each end for some time, and the War Department still bristles with bayonets, although no armed foe has been seen within cannon's shot of the Federal capitol since Early's raid in 1864. The truth is, that Stanton is a natural coward, besides a very artful politician, and he imagines that by creating an impression on the public mind that the city is about to be invaded by ex-rebels, as they are called, he can hide some of his own rascality and expedite the removal of President Johnson. That's about what he is after.

IMPEACHMENT.

Judging from a resolution put through this afternoon, on motion of Butler, the impeachment managers have more articles or some kindred matter to report. The resolution allows a suspension of all the rules of the House at any time hereafter by the usual two-thirds vote, so that were the Democrats disposed to resort to dilatory motions to prevent the passage of some obnoxious measure connected with impeachment or anything else, they are effectually cut off from that privilege by the action of the House to-day. This is the way the Congressional Jacobins protect the rights of the minority.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.

There was quite a crowd of spectators in the Supreme Court chamber this morning in anticipation of a decision in the important case of McCardle. It appears that there were a number of cases ahead of it upon which decisions had been made, and the time of the Court was principally occupied to-day in announcing them. The probability is that the McCardle case will be decided on Monday next, although the opinion of the Court may not be delivered this term.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The Radical party managers here are making a vigorous effort to carry the State of Connecticut at the approaching election. Besides the contest for Governor, the Legislature to be chosen, has the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Dixon, whose term expires on the fourth of March next. It is said that the Radicals Executive Committee, and the Grant Club of New York, are putting every dollar they can raise into the State, and hope thereby to elect their their ticket. The Democrats feel sanguine of success, and are fully aware of the movements of their opponents. They hope not only to re-elect Governor English by an increased majority, but to carry the Legislature on joint ballot. This can easily be done by proper exertion.

London, March 17—Midnight.—Thompson and Mullany have been tried and convicted, at Manchester, on a charge of being accessory to the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

The Radicals are so sure of being beaten this fall, that none of them thought it worth while to contest the nomination for State officers. The one term principle will be applied to Hartranft & Co.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 50
Rye "	1 [illegible]
Corn "	1 [illegible]
Flour per barrel	13 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]
Potatoes	1 25
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	[illegible]
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
Iron—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$50
No. 2	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, March 19 1868.

Flour—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	[illegible]
Northwestern family	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western extra	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western family	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	[illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible]
Wheat—Pennsylvania red, ℘ bus.	[illegible]
Southern "	[illegible]
California "	[illegible]
white "	[illegible]
Rye—Pennsylvania rye, ℘ bus	[illegible]
Corn—Yellow, "	[illegible]
White, "	[illegible]
Oats— "	[illegible]
Provisions—Mess Pork, ℘ bbl.	[illegible]
Mess Beef,	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Smoked Hams	[illegible]
" Shoulders ℘ lb	[illegible]
Lard, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Seeds—Cloverseed ℘ lbs.	[illegible]
Timothy seed ℘ bus.	[illegible]
Flaxseed	[illegible]
Cattle—Beef Cattle ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Cows, ℘ head	[illegible]
Sheep—℘ lb.	[illegible]
Hogs—℘ 100 lbs.	[illegible]

Marriages.

HARDER—HAYHURST—At the Lutheran Parsonage, in Catawissa, Columbia county, on the 11th instant, by Rev. D. Beckner, Mr. Clark Harder, to Miss Sarah Hayhurst, all of Catawissa, Pa.

HELWIG—MILLER—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. William Helwig, to Miss Sarah Jane Miller, both of Locust Township, Columbia county.

WAGNER—WELCH—In Hemlock Township, on the 10th inst., at the residence of Nehemiah Reese, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Jacob L. Wagner, to Miss Lucy Ann Welch, both of Hemlock.

HICKS—SEYBERT—At the bride's residence, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. J. F. Hicks, of Beach Haven and Miss Mattie D. Seybert of Salem, both of Luzerne county, Pa.

STROUP—CRAWFORD—At the Lutheran parsonage, in Espy, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Rice, Mr. David Stroup, to Miss Anna E. Crawford, both of Mount Pleasant Township, Col. Co. Pa.

Deaths.

DALLMAN—In Catawissa, Columbia county, on the 7th instant, Mr. Peter Dallman, at the advanced age of 81 years, 3 months and 3 days.

M'HENRY—In Benton Township, on the 6th inst. Peter H. infant son of Russel and Margaret M'Henry.

MELICK—In Mount Pleasant, on the 11th inst. Mr. Andrew Melick aged 77 years 11 month and 11 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

Agents for the Sale of Lloyd's Great Maps; can make from 5 to 20 dollars per day. Address, SIMON C. PETERS & CO.,
March 20'68-3t. P. O. Box 46, Harrisburg, Pa.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Gross Assets Feb. 1 1868 ... $29,[illegible]
Income for 1867 ... 9,[illegible]
Dividend paid Policy holders in 1867 ... 2,[illegible]
Largest Mutual Company in the world. [illegible]
JOHN G. FREEZE, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.
March 20'68-6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, [illegible] Columbia county, Pa., on Friday, March 27th, 1868, at [illegible] the following property, to wit: FOUR HORSES. Two good cows, a lot of sheep, two yearling colts, one wagon, [illegible]
E. J. M'HENRY.
March, 20th 1868.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, Professor of Philosophy, &c.
Miss Sarah A. Carver, Preceptress, Teacher of French, Botany and ornamental branches.
Isaac O. Best, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages.
Charles E. Rice, A. B., Professor of Mathematics.
F. M. Bates, Teacher of Book-keeping & English branches.
Miss Alice M. Carver, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Miss [illegible], Teacher of Vocal Music.
Miss Julia Guest, Teacher in Primary Department.
Spring term commences April 13th, 1868.
March 20,'68.

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public, to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate. He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.
Perfect accuracy.
SECOND.
A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.
THIRD.
Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.
FOURTH.
That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case, from the misapprehension or mistake of the measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, as he is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.
J. W. CHEMBERLIN, Main St., below Market.
March 20, 1868.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIA.
Office in Danville, Montour Co. Pa.
CAPITAL, - - - $107,083 21.
[illegible]
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Follmer, Elias John, Abraham Shipman, Peter Haughawout and Isaac [illegible] of Northumberland county. Wm. Yorks, Abraham Wagner, John M Williams, John Voight, Jr., and Jesse Grant, of Montour county. M. S. Appleman, H. W. Clark, D. A. Bowman, Samuel Snyder and Hiram R. Kline, of Columbia county.
OFFICERS:
WM. FOLLMER, Pres't. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
WM. YORKS, Vice Pres't. SAM'L YORKS, Jr. Treas.
THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIA was incorporated [illegible]
WM. FOLLMER, Pres't.
P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
JOHN A. FUNSTON, Bloomsburg, Agent for the townships in Columbia county [illegible]
FREAS BROWN, Agent for Maine, Mifflin and Beaver townships, Columbia county, [illegible]
W. B. M'NINCH, Agent for the balance of Columbia county.
March 20'68-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY!
Will be sold at public sale at the manufactory of the undersigned, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MARCH 25th and 26th, 1868, FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW FURNITURE. [illegible]
SIMON C. SHIVE.
Mar.20'68-2w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Abel Thomas, bankrupt. [illegible]
C. G. BARKLEY Assignee.
Mar.6'68-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Daniel W. Robbins, bankrupt. [illegible]
C. G. BARKLEY, Assignee.
Mar.6'68-3t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Samuel B. Delmer, bankrupt. [illegible]
C. G. BARKLEY, Assignee.
Mar.6'68-3t

BANKRUPT NOTICE.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. [illegible]
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. [illegible]
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. SAMUEL B. SIBERT, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, [illegible]
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
Mar.6'68-2w

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James M. Dewitt, of Stillwater in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, [illegible]
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, [illegible]

ESTATE OF PETER WHITENIGHT, DECEASED. [illegible]

ESTRAY MARE.
[illegible]

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL IN PENNSYLVANIA. [illegible]
H. G. SMITH & CO. Lancaster, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]
PETER ENT. Attorney and Agent.
Mar.6'68-ts

PRIVATE SALE.
[illegible] FIFTY ACRES [illegible]
Guardian and Attorney for the heirs [illegible]
Jan. [illegible], March 6,'68-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!
[illegible] TWENTY-THREE ACRES OF LAND, [illegible]
JACOB DAMPAL.
Mar.20'68-ts

An extensive Assortment of men's [illegible]
L. T. SHARPLESS.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, '68.

ROBINS and blue birds and pewits are chirping.

IMPEACHMENT waits for the 23rd of March.

BISHOP STEVENS is recovering from his late injuries very slowly.

THE COLUMBIAN gives weekly, from fifteen to twenty columns of new matter.

P. JOHN has COLUMBIAN on the brain, and proposes to send his whole head over to our office.

BOYLE AND ENT represent the young Democracy, and have also the endorsement of the steady old sachems of the party.

WM. S. MOORE of Washington Co., voted for Stanton for Vice President—solitary and alone. Moore has a strong stomach.

JACKSON & WOODIN employ about one hundred and sixty hands at their extensive foundry and machine shops at Berwick, Pa.

WE publish this week the prospectus of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute. It is now in a most flourishing condition and stands as high as any institution in the State.

MANY years ago a man named Sampson killed large numbers of people with the jaw-bone of an ass—P. John [illegible] merciless threat to inflict mischief with a sheep's head.

THE Democratic State Ticket is hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by the party throughout the State; and will knock those old fogies, Hartranft and Campbell, out of water.

WE learn that a woman, whose name is given as Mellen, residing in Briarcreek was burned to death by the explosion of a lamp. No particulars are given of the sad accident.

WE had long thought that the streets of Bloomsburg could not be outdone in the way of filth. Last week we were in Scranton, and we now yield the palm to that City. Absolutely, there is not one decent crossing place in the city.

WE begin the publication this week, of a series of articles on the Buckshot War. They are prepared expressly for THE COLUMBIAN, and will run through several numbers. New subscribers desiring them should send in their names at once.

HAVING had occasion to drive a few miles into the country last week, we found mud several inches in depth in some places, solid frozen roads in others, and in others still, snow, through which it was almost impossible to drive.

ON Saturday the 14th one of the employees in Jackson & Woodin's shops at Berwick, whilst at work with a sawing machine, had his hand caught by the saw and terribly cut. Amputation of the thumb was found to be necessary and the operation was successfully performed. The young man was but 19 years of age.

A MAN at work on a sawing machine in Jackson & Woodin's shops was struck by the teeth about eleven o'clock, splitting his thumb far up in the hand, making an ugly wound. Dr. Little amputated the thumb and dressed it very neatly. The wounded man is only 19 years old, but he bore it without a word.

WADE'S twenty-two
Made Sam look blue;
And Stanton's one
Hit Palemon;
While Mister Grow
And Geary O,
Had not a show,
Dear O! dear O!

THE fellow who wants to send his sheep's head to THE COLUMBIAN has just got his delegate to the late Radical Convention into another scrape. It seems Palemon got him to vote for Ben Wade. The report says: "All the Delegates, Senatorial, from Philadelphia voted for Curtin, and the list went forward without change until Colonel Samuel Knorr, of Columbia, voted for WADE. A storm of hisses greeted the vote."

That's the way Palemon John and his Delegate support the "war Governor and the soldiers' friend."

WE learn that on last Sunday night the store of Wm. Kramer, at Eyer's Grove, was robbed. The robber or robbers entered the building by cutting a hole in the cellar door. A hole was also cut in the window shutters. About $8.00 in money was taken from the drawer, a gun, a pair of fine boots, and probably some other goods not yet missed. The money belonging to the Post Office, amounting to about $3.00 was also taken, besides the mail bag key. Measures have been taken to search out the guilty parties. We would warn mail carriers to be on their guard until the missing key is found. Our merchants and citizens should be on their guard against these depredators.

THE warm weather for the past few days followed by the drenching rain on Monday, has produced its due effect. The heavy snows which still cover the high grounds at and near the head waters of the river, rivulets to miniature torrents. As a natural consequence both the river and Fishing Creek rose to a great height and flooded the level and lower grounds lying along their banks. Most of the farms near the river side are covered with water to some extent, and in one or two cases the dwellings have been rendered uninhabitable. There was but little loss beyond that which may arise from destruction of fencing etc., as the farmers, being duly warned, removed their stock to higher and safer localities. Communication between this place and Rupert is kept up by means of boats. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. is covered with water in many places and travel entirely stopped.

From present appearances it is not likely that the waters will reach the height attained in the great flood of 1865, there being still six feet of a raise required to equal it. The river and creek are falling slightly at the present writing and without a heavy rain should again set in, we have probably seen the worst of it. We have heard of no serious accidents or large losses of property.

THE river has been falling for the past two days.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT is named as a candidate for President.

No trains are yet running on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R.

BENJAMIN A. BENTLY, of Williamsport, has been appointed by Governor Geary, President Judge of the new Judicial District composed of Lycoming county.

JOHN M'HENRY, Sr., the well known deer-hunter, and who was the first white child born above Orangeville, died on last Tuesday morning aged about 90 years. We shall hereafter give a more extended obituary.

A LOCOMOTIVE and train of coal cars have been partially submerged for several days on the L. & B. R. R. below Rupert. The engine is off the track, and it will require some labor to get it on again. The track is under water for a considerable distance.

MR. J. W. CHAMBERLIN would call the attention of his patrons, and the public generally, to his advertisement in another column—relative to his new method of making clothes. He invites inspection, and will be glad at any time to exhibit his plan.

FIRE.—A house belonging to [illegible] was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning [illegible] The fire originated [illegible] insured in Lycoming for seven hundred and fifty dollars. Loss about twelve hundred.—*Intelligencer*.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.—Grace's Celebrated Salve is now so generally used for the cure of flesh wounds, cuts, burns, ulcers, felons, sprains, and all diseases of the skin, that praise of it seems to be needless. Those who have tried it once always keep a box on hand and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.

FEW people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all *should know* the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes reduced too much. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

THE happy family known in history as the radicals, had a happy time exhibiting themselves at Philadelphia. The fight for Vice-President was a regular Kilkenny cat affair.

'Twixt Curtin, Grow and Geary O,
They made themselves quite weary O.
And Palemon looks dreary O,
And Samuel rather skeery O.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit greenbacks of the denomination of one dollar are being put into circulation. The note is a photograph, and is both shorter and narrower than the genuine, besides being pale, blurred and indistinct. The back of the note is printed in ink of a much lighter green tinge than that used in printing the genuine notes. The number of notes of this character issued is said to be large, but if merchants and others exercise common care they can easily detect them.

HOW TO COOK SHAD.—The fresh shad season is near at hand, and in order that our lady readers may be enabled to do ample justice to that excellent fish, we publish the following method of boiling their finny victims: Clean the shad, wash it, flour it well, wrap it in a cloth and place it in a large vessel of boiling water with a great deal of salt. It will require about twenty minutes to cook it. Serve it up with egg sauce or rich drawn butter. This most excellent fish is said to be very palatable when dressed in the manner stated.

AN interesting case, from the Court of Chester county, was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a few days since. Dr. Thompson purchased the medical practice of Dr. M'Clurg of West Grove, Chester county, but afterwards Dr. M'Clurg again commenced practice at that place. Dr. Thompson entered suit against him, and asked for an injunction to restrain M'Clurg from practicing at West Grove. This injunction was granted by the Court of Chester county, from which decision the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court. This tribunal affirms the decision of the Court below, and Dr. M'Clurg is therefore restrained from practicing as a physician at West Grove. The point decided is an important one.

IN the midst of the preparation for the trial of Andrew Johnson, the great traitor, Davis, is lost sight of, except that we know he is living like a prince in the South, where his blind followers still cling to the idea of his ultimate success.—*Montour American*.

It is amusing to see how many office-holders under Johnson are just beginning to find out that he is a traitor, when there is a prospect of a successor being chosen. Brower was a delegate to the late Philadelphia Republican Convention, and in order to bring "fruits meet for repentance,"—in order to maintain the petty office of Deputy Assessor, voted for Wade as his Candidate for Vice President, not doubting that the latter would reward him when he comes into power. But suppose the Wade game "plays out," what then?

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—It is a matter of surprise to many Republicans in this County that all the Delegates to the Radical Philadelphia Convention from this Congressional District should vote for Ben Wade as their Candidate for Vice President, in preference to Ex-Gov. Curtin, who, *while in office*, was so popular with his party. The answer is plain. P. John, who carries the Radical party in this section in his breeches pocket, has still a hankering after "the flesh pots of Egypt," and mourns the day when he was stricken from the rolls of the "bread and butter brigade." Believing that Johnson would be impeached, and Wade thereby become President, he ordered Knorr and Brower to vote for him as Candidate for Vice President, meaning to claim his reward, the assessorship of the District, of which Johnson summarily deprived him.

THE Radicals in Congress are endeavoring to force on the people of Alabama, the Constitution, framed by a negro convention but which was defeated by the people when submitted to a vote.

ALL THE LOCAL NEWS.

Good morning to you, Mrs. Smith!
I've been to neighbor Moses's;
For Ben Macbeth is kicked to death
By Neighbor Jones' horses.

I thought I'd call around, you know,
But have no time to tarry,
For Susy Ann has got a beau,
And just about to marry.

A charming day to run away,
It is so cool and shady—
I s'pose you know that Mary Drew
Has got a little baby?

Annie Fall and Rufus Ball,
That were so grandly mated,
Have had a falling out, they say,
And now they've separated.

Old Jimmy Sing—the drunken thing
Who stole from Mr. Freeman's—
And Harry Mott—another sot—
Are dying with the "tremens."

And by the way, last Saturday,
When I was out a walking,
I heard that Deacon Parker's Son
Had [illegible] old Deacon Stocking.

I do not know how true it is,
But they tell awful stories
Of that affray, the other day,
That happened out at Moses's.

But I must go—I cannot stay—
I [illegible] my head a reeling;
But what this world is coming to,
Is more and more surprising.

THE SUNBURY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. C. F. Crook, the Secretary of this Association in speaking of its operations since its commencement, says:

Our first quarter was conducted on a capital of $325; number of members at end of quarter was 43; our total sales amounted to 2,291. 89, on which there was declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

With an average capital of $480, and with a membership at the end of the quarter, of 51, the sales of the second quarter amounted to $3,425. 61, which, after paying insurance, taxes, and interest on shares, there was a dividend to members of [illegible] per cent. So you see we have turned our capital over six times in the last three months, which takes considerable transacting, as well as on strictly cash principles, never giving or receiving credit. Our shares are placed at five dollars, limited to one hundred shares per member, interest at the rate of five per cent., to be increased to seven per cent. from January 1st, 1867. Our prospects are flattering, considering the dull times which prevail. Our reputation stands A No. 1 with all; and in time we hope to make the Cooperative Association of Sunbury a blessing to every home and a credit to its founders.—*Sunbury Gazette*.

EXCEPT FORNEY, no one of the Radical delegation to their National Convention has even a State reputation. Our delegation is composed of men of National character. Woodward, Bigler, Asa Packer, and Heister; and Horatio Seymour heads the list in New York. We are vastly ahead so far in the personnel of our delegations.

WHEN the old man Weller was giving his son Samuel some advice about writing love letters, he told him to compose them so that those receiving them should wish that there was more of them. Couldn't Samuel give us a little more Ben. Wade; or isn't there any more wanted?

WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS BISSELL, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., was unanimously elected Bishop of Vermont, by the Episcopal Convention at Burlington.

STAND BACK white folks, and come not nigh original and honest Republicans—Forney heads the Radical delegation to their National Convention. Old Republicans enjoy that hugely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOILS.

[illegible]

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

[illegible]

[illegible] J. P. DINSMORE, [illegible] No. 36 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair [illegible] THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

The best known remedy for SCROFULA, [illegible] J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, N. Y. Mar.20,'68—3m.

[illegible]

Mar.20,'68—3t.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS. [illegible] DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE [illegible] of the Lodi Manufacturing Co. [illegible] Feb.21, 1868.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson [illegible] REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second street, Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

[illegible] GEORGE LAZARUS.

JUST RECEIVED—The cheapest HOOP SKIRTS [illegible] L. T. SHARPLESS.

Mar.13, '68—4t

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE YINGER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Yinger, late of Montour township, Columbia co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Lewis Christopher of Centre twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

LEWIS CHRISTOPHER,
Feb.14 '67. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF HENRY DIETTERICH DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Dietterich, late of Briarcreek township, Columbia county have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Samuel Dietterich, and Henry A. Dietterich, of said Township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

SAMUEL DIETTERICH,
HENRY A. DIETTERICH.
Feb., 1868. Executors.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN M. MARTIN DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John M. Martin, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Wm. Houghton of Pine twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

Administrator,
WILLIAM HOUGHTON
Feb 7, 1868—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LEONARD S. STONEMAN, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard S. Stoneman, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Michael F. Eyerly, of Bloom twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, in the matter of the estate of Mary Eisenhart deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of [illegible], Administrator of Mary Eisenhart deceased, among the creditors and the said [illegible] will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, MARCH [illegible], A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Feb.21,'68.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court for the County of Columbia, in the matter of the estate of William Clayton deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Ent, Executor of William Clayton deceased, among the legatees of estate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, 20th of MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Feb.21,'68.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, in the matter of the estate of Frederick Hess deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Thomas Hess, Executor of Frederick Hess, deceased, among the legatees of said estate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, MARCH 28, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the office of Robert F. Clark, Esq., corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

M. E. JACKSON, Auditor.
Feb.21,'68.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF NATHAN RHONE DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nathan Rhone, late of Jackson township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to Samuel Rhone, admr., *cum testamento annexo, de bonis non*, who resides in Scott township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL RHONE, Administrator.
Mar.13,'68—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of MARY L. CRYDER, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary L. Cryder, of borough of Berwick have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Isaac L. Cryder. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate, either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

ISAAC L. CRYDER,
Mar.6,'68. Executor.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

CHARLES CORNELISON VS. CARRIE CORNELISON.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia co., [illegible], 1867. Libel in divorce a vinculo matrimonii. And now February [illegible], A. D. 1868 the subpœna and alias subpœna having been returned N. E. I. the above named respondent is hereby notified to be and appear in Court on the First Monday in May next 1868, to answer the complaint in this case.

MORRIS A. MILLARD,
Mar.6,'68—4t. Sheriff.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY.

OPPOSITE AMERICAN HOUSE,

Where may be found a complete assortment of fresh and pure

DRUGS

MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, LAMPS, LANTERNS, SOAPS, SOAPS, ALCOHOL, WINES & LIQUORS, [illegible]

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.

[illegible] Prescriptions carefully prepared. [illegible]

WE ARE COMING,

AND WILL PRESENT TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB IN OUR GREAT

ONE DOLLAR SALE

OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

A Watch, Piece of Sheeting, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., &c.

[illegible]

PLEASE EXAMINE

[illegible]

FREE OF ONE DOLLAR!

[illegible]

Catalogues of Goods and Samples sent to any address free. Send money by registered letter.

Address all orders to

ALLEN, HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

P.O. Box C.

Wholesale Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c., &c.

Mar.20, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNINGTON MALE SEMINARY and FEMALE COLLEGE, near Trenton, New Jersey. A Boarding-School for both sexes, long established and of high grade, aiming earnestly to excel in attention to the education, the morals, the home comforts and the health of the student. Terms moderate. Address the Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—FOR DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.—Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 Steel and Wood Engravings. In one large Octavo volume. Price $3 50. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. We employ no General Agents and offer no extra inducements to Agents dealing with us. Send for descriptive circulars, and see our terms. J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

1000 AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the United States, to sell our immense list of nearly 300 different Books, Bibles and Photograph Albums. Every family wants something from it.

Catalogues furnished on application, and books sent post paid to any address on receipt of price, any using books containing the list, with prices together with blank sheets and printed headings for enrolling a list of names, sent free to any one on receipt of 20 cents.

Anybody can sell from 50 to 1,000 of these books almost anywhere. For terms to agents and other information address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 614 and 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED,

For "The History of the WAR BETWEEN THE STATES," Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. By Hon. Alexander H. Stevens. Its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. Send for circulars, and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

for a Book entitled A PICTURE OF THE DESOLATED STATES, and the Work of Restoration. Every Voter needs it before Nov. 1868. Freight, largest commissions, and premium of [illegible]. For particulars address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn.

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

TO THE

KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDEN,

NOW READY.

A DESCRIPTIVE work 130 pages, fully illustrated with a beautiful colored plate and 50 engravings, containing a list of over 2500 varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds; also, 150 varieties of the choicest French Hybrid Gladiolus. All the Novelties, both of the Flower and Vegetable, for 1868, will be found described in the above work. Tastefully bound in cloth; 2 colored plates, price, post-paid, 50 cts. in paper covers, post-paid, 25 cts. Address WASHBURN & CO., Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

THE RADICAL.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted to Free thought. Price $3 a year. Send 30 cts. for specimen number. Address THE RADICAL, Lock box 12, Boston, Mass.

RED JACKET AXE.

COLBURN'S PATENT, July, 9, 1867.

Tried and not found Wanting.

We claim it will cut Twenty-five (25) per cent

MORE CORD WOOD PER DAY

than any other axe made.

McKEESPORT, Dec. 19, 1867.

MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Sirs:—I have fully tried your patent axe and find that it will all you claim for it. It will chop faster than any other Axe that I ever saw, and leaves the wood without sticking at all. I would not chop three days without one for the cost. I need not say any more, for any man that tries one will be satisfied.

WM. KEES.

CAUTION!—The axe and the label are both patented. Infringers on these patents will be prosecuted according to law.—Venders or dealers, and persons using any infringement, are liable with the maker of the infringement.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AND THE MANUFACTURERS

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

Successors to Lippincott & Co., Sole owners of the patent, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA OR NICARAGUA.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK

March 5th and 20th; April 5th and 15th; May 5th, 15th and 25th.

With New Steamships of the first class.

PASSAGE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information address the undersigned at 177 West Street, New York.

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THE CELEBRATED

"ESTEY" ORGANS,

WITH

VOX HUMANA STOP.

Pronounced by all who have heard it the most natural and beautiful imitation of the HUMAN VOICE ever yet introduced. J. ESTEY, & CO., Brattleboro, Vt., the original Inventors and Manufacturers. 417 Broome St., N. Y.; 276 River St., Troy New York; 18 South 7th, St., Phila.; 115 Randolph st., Chicago.

CAPERON'S

IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE.

Presses clay directly from the bank, water being used if not sufficiently moist. It TEMPERS THE CLAY THOROUGHLY, presses it into the moulds, and raises the brick out of the moulds ready to be hacked up, without drying on the yard. Send for illustrated Circular to C. R. Stone, New Milford, Connecticut, sole agent for Pennsylvania. Manufacturer's office, No. 5 Murray Street, N. Y.

GUANO.

NO. ONE PERUVIAN GUANO, Best Superphosphate, Pure Ground Bone, Fish Guano, Plaster, Phosphatic Guanos, &c., for sale by GEORGE E. WHITE, 160 Front St., N. Y.

$15 PER DAY, SURE. No money in advance. Agents wanted everywhere to sell our Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes Lines. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 162 Broadway, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN to travel for a Manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address with stamp, HAMILTON & HOWE, 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHY WILL YOU WORK FOR $3 A DAY and be bossed round, when you can engage in an easy and lucrative business that will pay you from $5 to $6 per day, or $2 per evening at leisure. You won't be sorry if you send 10 cents for full particulars and sample. Address GEO. S. MELLEN, Lewiston, Me.

ONE DOLLAR XL

A PRESENT OF $25 VALUE,

Of your own selection, free of cost, for a few days service in any town or village. Particulars and a gift sent free, by addressing with stamp, N. B. GOODMAN & CO., 6 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—Farmers, Mechanics, Ladies, and everybody. I am now prepared to furnish you with constant employment at your homes—the whole of your time or in your spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. 50 cents to $5 per evening easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements offered those who will devote their whole time to the business, and, that every person who sees this notice may send their address and test the business for themselves! I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Maine.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE. Greater inducements than ever before offered to persons getting up clubs in our ONE DOLLAR SALE. Send for NEW SPRING CIRCULAR. PARKER & CO., 64 and 66 Federal St., Boston.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would hereby warn the public against buying or negotiating a note given by Jacob M. Harman, and made payable to D. C. A. Megargell, and which subsequently came into the possession of the undersigned. The said note was given in May or June 1867, and having been lost, payment thereof has been stopped.

JACOB SNYDER.
Mar.13,'68—3t.

SEED POTATOES.

Persons desiring Seed Potatoes of THE BEST and EARLIEST KINDS can be supplied with

EARLY GOODRICH,
HARISON,
GLEASON AND CALICO,

From clean soil, and not liable to rot.

Apply to G. N. WILLITS,
New Lackawanna Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Feb.28,'68—4t

MUSIC BOXES,

Playing from one to Seventy-two tunes, and costing from $5 to $2000 00; every variety of the newest accompaniments.

They are pleasant companions for the invalid, as well as the ornaments for the parlor. Having given our special attention to that branch of trade for the last eighteen years we are able to supply any want better and quicker than any other house in the country.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Importers,
Feb. 7,'68—3m. 21 Maiden Lane (up stairs,) N. Y.

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS PHOSPHATE OF 1861. Large lot constantly on hand. [Feb5'67.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED,

AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Baltis Sterling Administrator of George W. Palmer, late of Bloom township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue on the premises a certain messuage and LOT OF GROUND, situate in Bloom township, in the county aforesaid bounded by lot of McKelvy Neal & Co. School House lot, the Canal, and Canal Street, on which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and the usual outbuildings. Possession given on the 1st day of April 1868. Late the estate of said deceased situate in the township and county aforesaid.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 28, 1868.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—Ten per cent of ¼ the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation ni. si. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

BALTIS STERLING, Adm'r.
Bloomsburg, Mar.6,'68—3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, March 14th, 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon, William Creasy, Guardian of Susan one of the minor children of Joseph Gearhart, late of Main township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale to public vendue, on the premises, the undivided one-third interest in a certain

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in township aforesaid, adjoining land of Benjamin Miller, Adam Fetterolf, and others, containing about TWO ACRES of land, whereon are erected a DWELLING HOUSE, Store House and Stable. The interest of the widow, and of John Gearhart, and Martha C. Gearhart, the other children of decedent, will be sold at the same time and place. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation ni. si. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. Late the estate of said decedent, situate as aforesaid.

WILLIAM CREASY, Guardian.
Feb. 21,'68—4t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In the pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on Monday the [illegible] day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Smith administrator of Oliver P. [illegible], late of Madison township, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue on the premises a certain tract or lot of land situate in Madison township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Lydia [illegible], Martin Grimes, William M'Bride, James Murphy and others, containing Thirty Acres, [illegible] a Frame House and Barn, a Carpenter Shop and a small Apple Orchard [illegible] late the estate of said decedent situate in the township of Madison and county aforesaid. J. C. COLEMAN, Clerk.

[illegible]

JOHN SMITH,
Feb. 28,'68—3t. Administrator.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice: That on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Henry Troug [illegible] of Pennsylvania, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the [illegible] day of April A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COCHRAN, Deputy.
Mar. 13,'68—4t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice: that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jacob Creasy of the township of Briarcreek in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Mar. 13,'68—4t. By E. B. COCHRAN, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice: that on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Manasseh Michael of Mainville in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register on the 9th day of April, A.D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COCHRAN, Deputy.
Mar. 13,'68—4t.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

STRONG PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the building now occupied

by L. T. SHARPLESS, will be vacated by him upon

the 1st of April 1868, the old building torn down

and a magnificent and imposing structure erected

thereon, containing a commodious

TOWN HALL,

and several splendid store rooms.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

are therefore offered by him to those wishing to buy goods for CASH OR READY PAY.

The credit system an enemy to the cash buyer.

The cash or

READY PAY SYSTEM,

the only true system, doing justice to the buyer as well as the seller. It enables the Merchant to buy for cash and therefore at the

LOWEST RATES

and to give the customer the benefit of such purchases. In order to reduce his stock before the time of removal he offers Elegant

FRENCH MERINOS

At 85 cents, worth $1.00.

BLACK & BROWN POPLIN ALPACAS

At 85 cents per yard;

AMERICAN MERINOS ALL COLORS

At 40 cents, worth 45 cents;

Good Calicos & Muslins	at	9 cts.
Better "	"	" 10 "
Best "	"	" 12½ "

BLEACHED MUSLINS, ¾ to 1 yd. wide

From 12½ to 15 cents.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 1 yd. wide

At 18 cents.

GOOD GINGHAMS

At 12½, 16 and 18 cents per yd.

GREY SHIRTING FLANNEL

At 37 cents per yard.

EXTRA PLAID FLANNEL

At 35 cents per yard.

ALL WOOL CASSIMERES

From $1.00 to $1.50.

TIPTOP TWEEDS & SATINETTS

From 75 to 90 cents per yd.

QUILTING COTTON

From 28 to 30 cents per lb.

GENTS' SHAWLS

Knit Shirts & Drawers to close out, low.

ARMY CLOTHING, WAY DOWN.

GENTS' CASSIMERE SHIRTS

From $2.50 to $3.25 extra.

BUCK GLOVES & MITTENS

HOOP SKIRTS, YOUR CHOICE

At 75 cts; $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00.

HATS & CAPS, FOR MEN & BOYS

Fur, Cloth, Velvet & Wool.

A FEW

LADIES' FURS

at bargains down.

WHITE BLANKETS

From $4.50 to $8.50.

GRAIN BAGS,

At 55, 60 and 65 cents.

CARPETS,

at 70, 75 and $1.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH

2 yards wide.

BOOTS & SHOES

for Men, Women & Children

LADIES GLOVE KID BALMORAL & CONGRESS GAITERS

At $3.25 worth $4.00

ONE LOT OF SHOES

for $2.00 worth $2.50,

YOUR CHOICE OF DIFFERENT LOTS

LOW DOWN.

GOOD BLACK TEA

At $1.25 per pound.

GOOD GREEN TEA

At $1.50 per pound.

GREEN AND ROASTED COFFEES

BEST CAROLINA RICE,

PEARL BARLEY.

SUGARS

From 12½ to 18 cents

SYRUPS

From 75 cents to $1.00

CASTILE SOAP

At 25 cents a pound.

OLIVE SOAP

At 15 cents a pound.

COUNTRY SOAP

At 12½ cents per pound.

COMMON SOAP

At 8 cents a pound.

POTATOES FOR SALE.

All kinds of produce taken at the highest market prices.

Cash paid for

BUTTER & EGGS.

Remember, Cash buys cheaper than Credit.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP
JOB PRINTING,
CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

MISCELANEOUS.

APPLETONS' EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS

Now publishing from the new Stereotype Plates, uniform with the new edition of Dickens, containing all the notes of the Author, and printed from the latest edition of the authorized text. To be completed in 25 volumes. Price 25 cts. each Printed on fine white paper, clear type, and convenient in size.

PRONOUNCED A "MIRACLE OF CHEAPNESS."

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1. Waverley	14. Fortunes of Nigel.
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4. Guy Mannering.	17. St. Ronan's Well.
5. Antiquary.	18. Redgauntlet.
6. Rob Roy.	19. The Betrothed and Highland Widow.
7. Old Mortality.	
8. The Black Dwarf and A Legend of Montrose	20. The Talisman,
	21. Woodstock.
9. Bride of Lammermoor	22. Fair Maid of Perth.
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On receipt of SIX DOLLARS we will send the entire set of Waverley Novels, as published and a copy of a new

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT,

From a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, suitable for framing; the Books and Engravings to be sent free of postage to any part of the United States.

Either of the above sent to any address on receipt of price, 25 cents per volume.

On receipt of TEN DOLLARS a complete set of DICKENS (in uniform style), 17 volumes, and WAVERLEY, 25 volumes will be sent post paid. The cheapest Ten Dollars' worth to be found in the whole range of Literature. Forty-two volumes for $10.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MILLION TO PURCHASE A SET OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORLD-RENOWNED WAVERLY NOVELS.

CLUB RATES: One Complete Set, 25 volumes, $6. Three Complete Sets, 25 volumes, $16. Five Sets, $26. Ten sets, $50. Mailed at our expense.

Any person obtaining four subscribers for the Waverley Novels, and remitting us $22, will be entitled to a set of Dickens 17 volumes, gratis. All mailed at our expense.

Any person obtaining eight subscribers, and remitting $48,00 will receive a copy of the "Waverly Gallery," containing 26 steel Engravings of the Female Characters in the Waverley novels, bound in elegant morocco, price $15,00.

Canvassers wanted in every town in the United States. A great opportunity is afforded to industrious men and women to make money, as every man, woman and child will purchase the WAVERLEY NOVELS at this low price.

For special rates apply to the Publishers,

D. APPLETON, & COMPANY,
Feb.28,'68—4t 443 & 445 BROADWAY N. Y.

J. HEATHCOTE. W. B. GAITLAND. I. BARTON.

J. HEATHCOTE & COMPANY

BOILER WORKS,

CORNER OF WEST STREET & BLACK HORSE ALLEY

Having increased our facilities in the way of shop room, machinery, &c., we are prepared to manufacture LOCOMOTIVE, FLUE, and all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, SMOKE-STACKS, TANKS, SHEET-IRON WORK, &c. All work promptly done to order, at short notice, and

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRS.

Your attention is specially called to the members of our firm all being *Practical Boiler Makers*. Mr. HEATHCOTE has had an experience of over thirty years in the manufacture of all kinds of Steam Boilers; and from our long experience we are fully aware of the necessity of a well-made and sufficiently large BOILER, to secure not only safety but satisfactory results; and we shall give our customers only those of the best quality as regards material, workmanship, and ample heating surface, and feel confident that we can render satisfaction, and at prices fully as low as any other builders using the same quality of materials.

We would call the attention of Railway Companies to our facilities for doing LOCOMOTIVE WORK, EITHER REPAIRS OR NEW, as we make it a point for one of the firm to always give his personal attention.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of Steam Fittings, such as Heating Public and Private Buildings, Factories, fitting up Steam Boilers, &c. Constantly on hand all kinds of STEAM FITTINGS, STEAM AND WATER GUAGES, STEAM PIPES and all fittings connected with the business.

Also Castings of all kinds, Boiler Fronts, Grates, Stoves, Plows, and all work connected with the general foundry business.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are Yours very truly, J. HEATHCOTE & CO.
Feb.28,'68—1y

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS'

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL FIELD AND GRAIN CROPS.

Having within the past year greatly increased and improved our facilities for grinding bones and manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the farmers of Pennsylvania a superior article of SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Our manufactory has been thoroughly tested the past season by practical men of our immediate neighborhood and elsewhere, and in every case the result has been entirely satisfactory.

Our process of pulverizing, whereby it is prepared for and guaranteed

TO PASS THROUGH ANY DRILL,

obviates an objection which attaches to many fertilizers, and secures to the farmer a saving of much valuable time.

Sold at the manufactory EAST MARKET STREET SUNBURY, PA., and by our agents throughout the country, in bags of 200 lbs. each, at $55 per ton of 2000 lbs. ALSO SHIPPED PROMPTLY to all points accessible by rail or canal, on receipt of order. TORRINGTON & HODGKINS.

Also Agents for Seymour, Morgan & Allen's Self Raking Reaper and Mower. The New York-er, and Pratt & Smedley's Hay and Grain Rake.

J. K. EYER, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Send for Circular. Feb.28,'68—3m

NEW COLUMBUS

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY:

Winter and Spring Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, MARCH 2nd 1868. Instruction will be given in all branches taught in first class Academies and Seminaries. Students preparing for College or Teaching, will receive particular attention.

TERMS PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS:

Greek, Latin and Mathematics	$6 00
Common School Branches	5 00
Primary School Branches	3 00
Algebra, Higher Arithmetic, History and Natural Sciences	5 00
Incidentals	25

MODERN LANGUAGES and MUSIC (extra), namely French and German, $5 00, and Music $12 00 each.

One-half tuition payable in advance, other half at the end of the quarter. No deduction except for sickness.

WILLIAM GALLIGHER, Principal.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal at New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pa. Feb.28,'68.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
North America	350,000
City	450,000
International	1,400,000
Niagara	1,000,000
Ætna Live Stock	500,000
Putnam	550,000
Merchants	450,000
Springfield	570,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	630,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent,
mar8'67-1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1865.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry,") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

MILTON D. DAILY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put it in permanent repair and furnished the BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and rarest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [jan31'68

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

[illegible] NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.

May 18, 1866—1y.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. H. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

Farmer's Department.

In-Door Life on the Farm.

We often hear people talk of the hard work performed in planting, haying and harvesting; we often hear the merits of the various live stock referred to; we also listen, almost daily, to the advantages of certain field crops and how to make farming more productive. Yet we rarely hear anything said, in sympathy or praise, of the immense labor, care and perplexity of those who attend to the In-door duties of the Farm. It is there, to a great extent, that the farmer makes his profit and reaps his daily harvest. The patient, toiling wife; the industrious, economical daughters, and the faithful hardworking female domestics, never cease work in all hours of the day.

The sun rises and sets and yet the work is never finished. Industrious hands and loving hearts labor continually, persistently, always, in fact, In doors on the Farm.

We know there are men who live on farms who appreciate and remember these facts, and who do everything they can, to cheer and alleviate the wife, the daughter and domestic who do so much for their prosperity and happiness. But there are thousands of farmers who either never counted up the great aggregate of labor performed in the house, or else are so absorbed in their own duties that they cannot stop to think of them. This latter class is, unfortunately, too large. And it belongs to a class not the most industrious or prosperous; many of whom neglect to manage their business to the best advantage; who are away from home more than is necessary, and who are often discontented with their lot or profession.

Let us go into a farm house and we will soon tell you if the wife is a peer or a slave; if the daughters are encouraged and appreciated, or if the servant has a sympathetic and realizing master. A look into the kitchen, the buttery, the wash-room or the nursery, tells the whole story. Where a farmer practically knows the cares, toils and drudgery of his household, then everything is generally neat, well arranged and systematic. He has a labor saving machinery, improved utensils, abundance of supplies, and an air of thrift, prosperity and cheerfulness is all around us. The old kitchen laughs at us from the door to the chimney, from the floor to the rafters. But if we go into the house of the "don't care" and "let it go" farmers, we notice the reverse of all this. The poor wife looks the picture of neglect and sorrow; the girls are crusty and discontented, and the hired help are not worth house-room.

Is this picture over-drawn or too highly colored? Perhaps it is, but it's near the truth as most things in farm life. The fact cannot be denied that In-door life on the Farm presents two distinct phases. One is where the farmer knows its trials, labors and economic importance, and the other is where he knows little and cares less of the happiness, health and prosperity of his own household. Far be it from our intention to lower the character of the American farmer, or to depreciate the general good traits of our rural friends. Lord Bacon claimed that every man was a debtor to his profession, and what class of our citizens owe more to their calling than the agriculturists? Without knowing it thoroughly and practically, none can succeed; and without sympathy and hearty co-operation with the In-door affairs of the Farm, you cannot have; nor will domestic peace and happiness be your companions.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Preparation for Roots.

If no land has been cultivated in autumn, and is lying in a good state for mangel-wurzels, carrots and swedes, any nice clean piece of corn stubble will do; for if the rows between the corn were well cultivated last summer, it is a very fair preparation for the root crop; and if dung is hauled from the homestead during the winter now—a load or two from the cow-stable, then from the horse-dung heap, and some from the piggery—and is thrown together in heaps in the field, so as to be mixed together, the soil can be turned over again in April, and will be in excellent order when wanted; and being on the spot, the planting can be proceeded with in good time, and will go on altogether so much more expeditiously than if everything is driven off till spring.

As roots are so very valuable for stock in the winter, and not only help the young animals to grow, and keep in good health every kind of beast, but save such a deal of hay—thus enabling any one to carry through the cold season a much heavier number of cattle and sheep—it is surprising that more attention is not given to the raising of this exceedingly valuable crop; for by simply looking forward and setting onward every spring operation, there is no real difficulty to overcome; and as the English farmer, who does not own a foot of the soil he farms, grows roots extensively for the sake of keeping up the fertility and stamina of the land he rents, surely those who own their farms ought to make some effort to benefit their stock of all ages and descriptions—their land by the increased quantity of manure made by the consumption of roots, and themselves by the greater amount of produce from the ground and the improved condition of everything.

This is the season of the year to think on the subject—to set about commencing, and to decide on a course of proceeding which will give opportunity for growing a full heavy crop.—*Correspondent of the Country Gentleman.*

Reducing Bones for Farm Use.

A fortnight ago a correspondent asked for an economical way to reduce bones to manure. My experience may be of service to him. A year ago I bought an old white horse for a dollar, had him taken to a large pile of stable manure, and there killed and buried him in the black mass. In September last we hauled manure out; and nothing remained to bring the old horse to memory but the long hair of his mane and tail, the skull-bone, and a good rich smell. He and the manure were completely amalgamated. The grain and grass grew luxuriantly over his remains, and the old horse is probably more useful in death than in life. I do not know that the color of the horse or of the manure had any special effect; but in this case certainly "reconstruction" was promoted by amalgamation.—*Correspondent of the Country Gentleman.*

For the Young Folks.

The Goose-Girl.

The king of a great land died, and left his queen to take care of their only child. This child was a daughter, who was very beautiful; and her mother loved her dearly, and was very kind to her. And there was a good fairy too, who was fond of the princess, and helped her mother to watch over her. When she grew up, she was betrothed to a prince who lived a great way off; and as the time drew near for her to be married, she got ready to set off on her journey to his country. Then the queen her mother packed up a great many costly things; jewels, and gold, and silver; trinkets, fine dresses, and in short everything that became a royal bride. And she gave her a waiting-maid to ride with her, and give her into the bridegroom's hands; and each had a horse for the journey. Now the princess's horse was the fairy's gift, and it was called Falada, and could speak.

When the time came for them to set out, the fairy went into her bed-chamber, and took a little knife, and cut off a lock of her hair, and gave it to the princess, and said, "Take care of it, dear child; for it is a charm that may be of use to you on the road." Then they all took a sorrowful leave of the princess; and she put the lock of hair into her bosom, got upon her horse, and set off on her journey to her bridegroom's kingdom.

One day, as they were riding along by a brook, the princess began to feel very thirsty; and she said to her maid, "Pray get down, and fetch me some water in my golden cup out of yonder brook, for I want to drink." "Nay," said the maid, "if you are thirsty, get off yourself, and stoop down by the water and drink; I shall not be your waiting-maid any longer." Then she was so thirsty that she got down, and knelt over the little brook, and drank; for she was frightened, and dared not bring out her golden cup; and she wept and said, "Alas! what will become of me?" And the lock answered her, and said,

"Alas! alas! if thy mother knew it,
Sadly, sadly, would she rue it."

But the princess was very gentle and meek, so she said nothing to her maid's ill behavior, but got upon her horse again.

Then all rode farther on their journey, till the day grew so warm, and the sun so scorching, that the bride began to feel very thirsty again; and at last, when they came to a river, she forgot her maid's rude speech, and said, "Pray get down, and fetch me some water to drink in my golden cup." But the maid answered her, and even spoke more haughtily than before: "Drink if you will, but I shall not be your waiting-maid." Then the princess was so thirsty that she got off her horse, and lay down, and held her head over the running stream, and cried and said, "What will become of me?" And the lock of hair answered her again,

"Alas! alas! if thy mother knew it,
Sadly, sadly, would she rue it."

And as she leaned down to drink the lock of hair fell from her bosom, and floated away with the water. Now she was so frightened that she did not see it; but her maid saw it, and was very glad, for she knew the charm; and she saw that the poor bride would be in her power, now that she had lost the hair. So when the bride had done drinking, and would have got upon Falada again, the maid said, "I shall ride upon Falada, and you may have my horse instead:" so she was forced to give up her horse, and soon afterwards to take off her royal clothes and put on her maid's shabby ones.

At last, as they drew near the end of their journey, this treacherous servant threatened to kill her mistress if she ever told any one what had happened. But Falada saw it and all marked it well.

Then the waiting-maid got upon Falada, and the real bride rode upon the other horse, and they went on in this way till at last they came to the royal court. There was great joy at their coming, and the prince flew to meet them, and lifted the maid from her horse, thinking she was the one who was to be his wife; and she was led upstairs to the royal chamber; but the true princess was told to stay in the court below.

Now the old king happened just then to have nothing else to do; so he amused himself by sitting at his kitchen-window, looking at what was going on; and he saw her in the court-yard. As she looked very pretty, and too delicate for a waiting-maid, he went up into the royal chamber to ask the bride who it was she had brought with her, that was thus left standing in the court below. "I brought her with me for the sake of her company on the road," said she; "pray give the girl some work to do, that she may not be idle." The old king could not for some time think of any work for her to do; but at last he said, "I have a lad who takes care of my geese; she may go and help him." Now the name of this lad, that the real bride was to help in watching the king's geese, was Curdken.

But the false bride said to the prince, "Dear husband, pray do me one piece of kindness." "That I will," said the prince. "Then tell one of your slaughterers to cut off the head of the horse I rode upon, for it was very unruly, and plagued me sadly on the road;" but the truth was, she was very much afraid lest Falada should some day or other speak, and tell all she had done to the princess. She carried her point, and the faithful Falada was killed: but when the true princess heard of it, she wept, and begged the man to nail up Falada's head against a large dark gate of the city, through which she had to pass every morning and evening, that there she might still see him sometimes. Then the slaughterer said he would do as she wished; and cut off the head, and nailed it up under the dark gate.

Early the next morning, as she and Curdken went out the gate, she said sorrowfully,

"Falada, Falada, there thou hangest!"

and the head answered,

"Bride, bride, there thou gangest!
Alas! alas! if thy mother knew it,
Sadly, sadly, would she rue it."

Then they went out of the city, and drove the geese on. And when she came to the meadow, she sat down upon a bank there, and let down her waving locks of hair, which were all of pure silver; and when Curdken saw it glitter in the sun, he ran up, and would have pulled some of the locks out, but she cried,

[CONTINUED.]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER;
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,
INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.
"Yours truly,
"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
"Yours, with respect,
"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle...... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles...... 1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for........ 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware,
Cedarware,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as to be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
PETER ENT.
Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery,
CARPETS, SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines,
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
Orangeville, May 24, 1867.
D. K. SLOAN.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.
J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 48 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

Has just received, at her old place on Main st., Bloomsburg, her

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

of millinery goods of every quality and style, consisting of

LATEST STYLE BONNETS,

of the very best material; together with the very best assortment of

TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &C.,

which are offered for sale at the lowest possible rates. Call and see.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 25, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Misses Harman would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have just received at their place of business on Main St., below American House, a large and new supply of

MILLINERY GOODS

of all descriptions suited for Fall and Winter Wear; including bonnets of the latest styles, ribbons, trimmings of all sorts, [illegible]

N. A. [illegible]

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

ESTABLISHED, 1832.

STODART
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG, FULL IRON FRAME
PIANO FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS.

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Piano Fortes. Our new Scale Piano Fortes in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public, and for purity of tone, Delicacy of touch durability, and also standing the test of severe climates, the new scale Stodart Piano Forte stands unrivaled. The Pianos of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over Twenty five thousand families who have had them in use, in nearly all parts of the civilized world. All letters will be promptly answered by
STODART & MORRIS,
Feb 7'68-3m. 684 Broadway, New York.

H. C. HOWER

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boy's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Dec. 6'67

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork [illegible] Wallis, Shriner & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the [illegible] Patent Hay Horse, the American Fork lifted more hay at [illegible] We are satisfied it will take as much hay [illegible] good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. [illegible],	Dr. P. C. Harrison,
W. E. Koons,	John Isaac,
[illegible],	Daniel Snyder,
[illegible],	Sylvester Pursel,
[illegible],	John Wolf.

They also manufacture the [illegible] agricultural implements.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS, &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rates than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

AT MAINSVILLE, PA.
A. J. BERNINGER,

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a new Furniture Store in Mainsville, where he keeps all kinds of city and home made

FURNITURE,

cane bottomed and hair cushioned chairs, all styles of Bedsteads and bureaus, tables and stands, and all goods in his line. Repairing neatly and quickly done. House painting and paper-hanging done at short notice and reasonable rates; in the best manner. Also, undertaking at short notice [nov22'67-6*

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

J. P. BEARD,

with
LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 425 Market, and 22 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.
C. H. BORNE. W. S. KING. J. D. SEYBERT

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Nov. 22, 1867. EUKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE

where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,

as well as

FINE GROCERIES,

which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.
COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Main st., opposite Miller's Store,
aug9'67.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with
LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 228 and 227 Arch Street
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia couty, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulley's, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKERS' HARDWARE.

A full assortment for carpenters. Chisel planes all kinds, saws, hand, panel, rip and compass [illegible] everything for [illegible]

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

[illegible] plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, crosscut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, bells, sledges, curtain fixtures,

Thimble skeins and boxes,

Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

JACOB K. SMITH. J. R. SELTZER

SMITH & SELTZER,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,
NO. 409 N. THIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 22,67-1f.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMEYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers, that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at
HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 116 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealer in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 15 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

WITH THE CAT GUT CUSHION
[Patented December 13th, 1866.]
And acknowledged by eminent players to be the best in use. Send for descriptive circular.
KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner Canal and Centre Sts., N. Y.
Dec20,67-3m

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
GREATER INDUCEMENTS!!
GREATEST INDUCEMENTS!!!
—AT—
THE OLD DRUG STORE
OF
L. N. MOYER,

Where can be found the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT ever offered to the citizens of this county, of

Drugs,
Chemicals,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Putty,
Brushes,
Dye Stuffs,
Mixed Paints,

all of these are of the best known make and are warranted as pure and unadulterated. The finest and largest stock of

FANCY ARTICLES

to be found in this or adjoining counties—
Perfumery,
Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs,
Cosmetics,
Hair Oils,
Toilet Articles,
Stationery,
Pocket Books,

TOBACCOS.

Smoking and chewing,
Cigars of all descriptions,
Pipes, Cigar Holders.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Lamps, assorted sizes and styles,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Sponges,
Chamois Skins,
Catheters,
Speculums,
Syringes,
Breast Pumps,
Rubber Goods,
Trusses of all approved patterns &c., &c.

LIQUORS.

A fine assortment of pure liquors for medical purposes constantly on hand—and the best known kinds of

STOMACH BITTERS.

PATENT MEDICINES of every description, including the best varieties of pills and tonics.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

No such stock has ever been presented to the people of this section of country.

The prices are as small as the stock is large.

The *Wholesale Prices* are more favorable to the purchaser than ever, as arrangements have been effected with the wholesale dealers in the larger cities, so that goods can be procured in Bloomsburg as cheaply as in New York or Philadelphia.

☞ Country dealers are earnestly invited to study their own interests, by examining this stock.

Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.
Jan. 31, 1868. 6m

E. M. TURNER & Co. PETERBORO' N. H.
RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
TO RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR
ERADICATE DANDRUFF AND HUMORS from the SCALP
PREVENT BALDNESS
IS WARRANTED
PROPRIETORS. TRY A BOTTLE.

RING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE!

Gray-Headed People have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth, and are happy!

Young People, with *light, faded* or *red* Hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!

Bald-Headed Veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

Young Gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed!

Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place!

Everybody *must* and *will* use it, because it is the *cleanest* and *best* article in the market!

For Sale by Druggists generally.

AND FOR SALE BY
L. N. MOYER and E. P. LUTZ, Druggists, Bloomsburg, and M. M. FROBST, Catawissa.
January 24, 1868.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGSTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

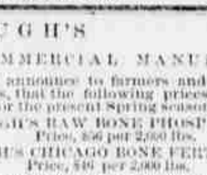
BAUGH'S

COMMERCIAL MANURES.

☞ We announce to farmers and dealers in Fertilizers, that the following prices have been adopted for the present Spring season:—

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE
Price, $56 per 2,000 lbs.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZER
Price, $46 per 2,000 lbs.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE.
Price, $50 per 2,000 lbs.

This well-known popular trade-mark will be found upon every package of the above manures.



The high estimation in which Baugh's Bone Manures have been held, during fourteen years past, we shall fully sustain in the future. Having now the entire control of the great resources of the city of Chicago, for furnishing Ammonia and Phosphate yielding material, viz:—Bones, Dried Flesh, Blood, &c., we have, in connection with our works in Philadelphia, the largest facilities for furnishing these manures, at the above low prices.

Baugh & Sons, Philadelphia.
North-Western Fertilizing Co., Chicago.
John Balsem & Co., General Agts., New York.
George W. Kirke & Co., " Boston.
George Dugdale, Wholesale Agt., Baltimore.

For information respecting the above Manures, address either of the above houses. [jan24'68-3m.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY.
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 409 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.